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JAPANESE UNITS CLEAN OUT CHINA REDS IN SHANSI AREA; ENEMY FLEEING IN DISORDER

Continual Mop-Up Drive Proves Too Much For Guerillas

SUNGYANG TOLL GIVEN

Domei

TATUNG, Shansi Province, August 4.—The main force of the Chinese Communist Fifth Army which has been carrying out guerilla warfare against the Japanese Army along the northern border of Shansi in the vicinity of Pinglu-hsien, has been thoroughly demoralized as the result of unrelenting Japanese mopping-up operations, according to field advices received here today.

Chinese Red troops, suffering from a severe shortage of food as the result of harassing Japanese operations, were said to be beating a hasty and disorderly retreat from Teingping-chen.

Considerable numbers of defeated Chinese troops are surrendering to Japanese Forces, despite stringent measures taken by Red officers to prevent desertion, it was reported.

Results of Drive Given

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 4.—Two hundred and twenty-one Chungking troops were killed and 13 others taken prisoners in the five-day offensive leading to the capture on August 3, of Sungyang-hsien, strategic town situated at the estuary of the Wu River, in southwestern Chekiang Province, it was learned today.

Spoils taken by Japanese Forces on the other hand, were listed as 168 rifles, 8,000 rounds of rifle ammunitions and 14,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition.

Chiang Lacking Men

The military authorities at Chungking, who are faced with the knotty problem of a shortage of servicemen for the front, are now considering compulsory military service for Chinese merchants who have returned to Chungking dominated territory from their respective seats abroad, the Shanghai dispatch of the Miyako dated Tuesday reports.

The Chungking authorities, the dispatch says, are suffering greatly from the shortage of front-line manpower, which has increased as the result of the Imperial Forces' successful operations in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector.

This shortage has driven the Chungking authorities to compulsorily draft the farming populace, but because of their lack of training and their ignorance, they are proving a very poor factor in the conduct of war.

Under these circumstances, the dispatch continues, Ho Ying-chin, Chief of the Military Department of the Chungking Government lately submitted a proposal to the Executive Yuan asking for a detailed list of those of serviceable age to be prepared by the Government. He also demanded that the Government enforce strict punishment on men who refused to be enlisted. Tsung Wei-chen, vice-head of the conscription section of the Military Department, also demanded that the Government should conscript the Chinese merchants who have returned from overseas.

Chan Chih-chun, head of the political department of the High Military Council, in his radio appeal on July 7, is reported by the dispatch to have said as follows:

"We can only expect final victory when we are provided with many well-trained men. At present, however, the shortage of first-line men has been met by the farming people, who are worst fit for military service. We now strongly wish that better men will offer their services one after another on their own initiative."

P.I. SHIPBUILDING BOOSTED

All Shipbuilders to Be Registered By Japanese Army

Domei

MANILA, August 4.—In an effort to encourage the shipbuilding industry in the Philippines, the Japanese Military authorities called for the registration of all shipbuilders in a proclamation issued today.

According to the proclamation, shipbuilders residing in the Manila district were requested to report to the Japanese Military authorities by August 15, and those who reside in other cities and in the provinces to report to their municipal or provincial authorities by September 15.

Recent Japanese Aerial Blows on Australia Prove Nemesis to Offensive Plans of Allies

Well-informed circles commenting on the latest Japanese raids on strategic Australian bases, including the devastating raid against Port Hedland on July 30, declared that these raids have forestalled enemy aerial counter-attacks.

These quarters pointed out that for the past several months the Allied forces have been feverishly attempting to prepare for some sort of a counter-offensive by increasing the number of warplanes on the line linking Port Moresby in New Guinea and Port Darwin on the western shore of Australia with Horn Island on the northern tip of Australia as the pivot. They revealed that the Allies have been rushing airplanes to the above points from Townsville and Port Hedland, on the eastern and western coasts of Australia respectively.

They declared, however, that the incessant Japanese raids on various enemy key advance bases including Port Moresby, Horn Island, Port Darwin and Wyndham as well as the bases of Townsville and Port Hedland have dealt a shattering blow to the enemy's plans for an aerial counter-offensive. They added that the United States and Britain have been placed in a desperate position, as far as their attempts to defend Australia are concerned by the intensified pressure brought to bear by the Japanese Forces.

Hsinking Feting Today Its Tenth Anniversary; Various Events Slated

Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, is crowded with representatives of various races in East Asia as well as people coming from many provinces to participate in the ceremony and events scheduled to last from August 5 to September 15 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, reports a Yomiuri dispatch from Hsinking dated Tuesday. So far, some 30,000 people have come up to the capital in addition to the delegates of various races, states the dispatch, adding that as a result, all the rooms of hotels in Hsinking have been egaged. Many sports have been arranged and participants are arriving in succession. Among them are athletes to represent Japan in the East Asia Olympic Games to start on August 5. Meanwhile, by the opening of the East Asia newspapermen's rally at Mukden today, the celebration will commence all over the country, reaching the climax on September 15 when a solemn ceremony is scheduled to be held in the capital to celebrate the foundation of the Empire.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE COMMENCED IN MALAYA

Aim of Japanese Military Administration Is Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 5.—To speed self-sufficiency in staple foodstuffs within the Malay Peninsula, the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya on Monday started a week's campaign for foodstuffs production increase.

Explaining the purpose of the present drive, the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya yesterday issued a special announcement explaining the new foodstuffs increase policy to be adopted by the administration.

The new foodstuffs increase policy as set forth in the announcement, places emphasis on the attainment of foodstuffs self-sufficiency, involving cultivation of wild land, utilization of idle farms, production and distribution of agricultural implements and fertilizers, maintenance of fair prices of farm products and adoption of a positive agricultural development plan.

MARINE AFFAIRS BOARD ADOPTS 24-HOUR SYSTEM

Will Apply to Passenger Service In Japan—Scope to Be Extended in Future

In response to the adoption by the Government-managed railways of the 24-hour system from October 1, the Marine Affairs Board decided to adopt the system in the operation of shipping, the provincial marine affairs bureaus were notified on Tuesday, report vernacular papers this morning.

In view of its close connection with the railways, the Marine Affairs Board decided to adopt the system in the passenger services throughout the country and further intends to extend the system to the liner services between Japan Proper, the continent and the Southern Regions in the future.

It is also reported that the Aviation Bureau is also considering the adoption of the system in the operation of the civilian air liners to keep step with the Railways and the Marine Affairs Board.

CHOU THANKS ENVOY ON TOKYO RECEPTION

Nanking Finance Minister Pays Courtesy Call on Shigemitsu On Loan Success

Domei

NANKING, August 4.—Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance of the National Government of China and President of the Central Reserve Bank of China, called on Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu this afternoon to express appreciation over the courtesy extended to him by the Japanese Government and people during his recent official visit in Japan.

The Chinese Finance Minister, it is recalled, participated in the conclusion at Tokyo of a ¥100,000,000 loan between the Bank of Japan and the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Minister Chou earlier today attended a Government administrative conference at which he gave a detailed report on his visit to Japan.

Chou Reports on Mission

Domei

NANKING, August 4.—A full report on his recent mission to Japan which culminated in the extension of a ¥100,000,000 loan by the Bank of Japan to the Central Reserve Bank of China was made to the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China this morning by Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government and concurrently Governor of the Central Reserve Bank.

Mr. Chou returned to the capital from Japan at 7:30 a.m. today, and after a brief rest, attended the Executive Yuan meeting held at 9 a.m.

Old Fapi Notes Banned

Domei

HANKOW, August 4.—The Finance Department of the National Government of China today officially announced its decision to prohibit the circulation of the old fapi in the Wuhan area.

In order to enforce compulsory exchange of old fapi with the new Central Reserve Bank note in the Wuhan area, the Hankow branch office of the Central Reserve Bank of China was formally opened here yesterday.

The exchange will be possible for 13 days from August 10 at the official rate of one new Central Reserve Bank note for two old fapi, while old notes held by all the city banks are required to be produced at the Central Reserve Bank by August 12.

USE OF SPANISH IN COURTS TO BE PROHIBITED IN P.I.

Authorities Prescribe Japanese And Tagarog As Official Languages

Domei

MANILA, August 4.—In accordance with the recent order prescribing Japanese and Tagarog as the official languages in the Philippines, the use of Spanish in decisions, orders and resolutions promulgated by courts of justice, and the pleadings subjected to such courts, has been prohibited, it was revealed today.

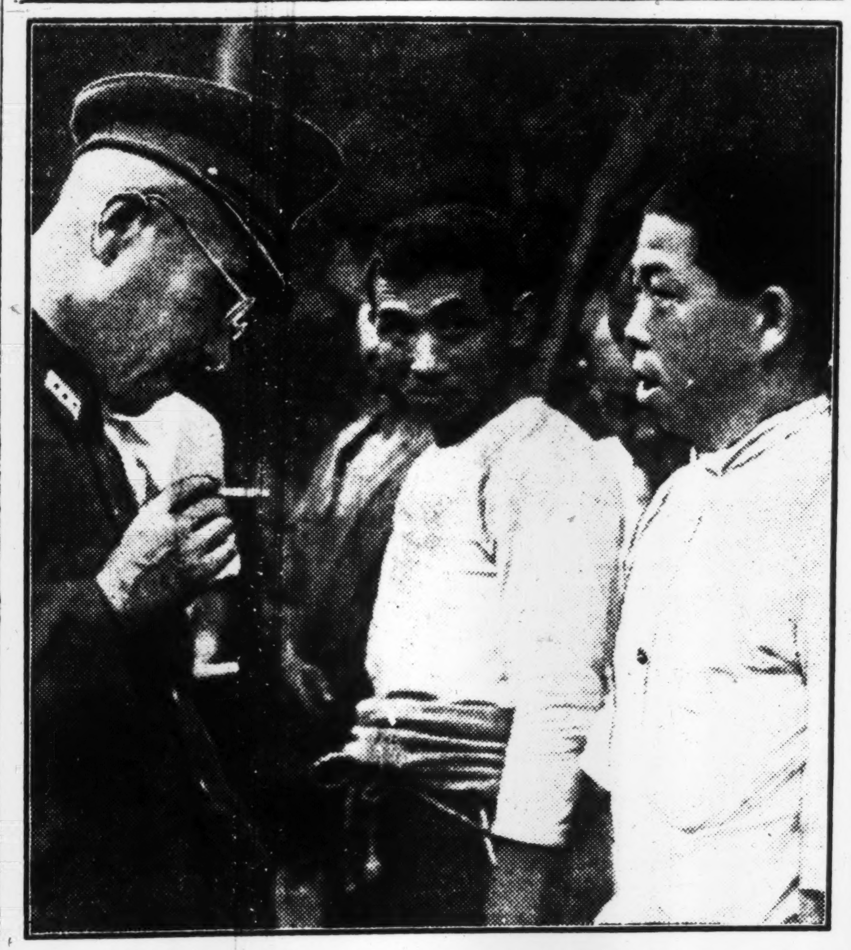
Official court languages, hereafter, will be restricted to Japanese and Tagarag, and for the time being, English.

E. Asia Meeting to Convene

Domei

HSINKING, August 4.—After meeting here for two days beginning September 12 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, representatives from 44 leading cities in Greater East Asia will visit Kirin, Harbin, Mukden and Wushan, it was learned today.

Thanking Charcoal Makers



Visiting a charcoal producing community at Sawada-mura, Gunma Prefecture Tuesday Afternoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered a short address to charcoal makers and thanked them for their efforts in increasing the production of this needed fuel. Upon the conclusion of the Cabinet Council held Tuesday morning, the Premier left Uyeno Station at 12:55 p.m. for Takasaki. Reaching Takasaki at 3:35 p.m. he motored to the village of Sawada-mura, under the guidance of Prefectural officials. General Tojo fully inspected the charcoal making kilns, and questioned the workers on various subjects. In his address to them, General Tojo not only expressed his appreciation for their work, but also said that they were serving the nation by producing necessary charcoal.

Virtual Martial Law Now Effective in India As Millions of Workers Prepare for Strike

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, August 3.—With the Bombay Conference of the All India Committee of the National Congress Party to be held on August 8, which may kindle a new gigantic anti-British movement, drawing near, the whole of India is now in the grip of unprecedentedly high tension. The National Congress Party is resolutely pursuing its policy of fighting, already decided on, in the face of all British maneuvers to break it up. The spirit of the populace of Bengal Province who have been leading the movement for Indian independence is most intense.

According to a UP Calcutta dispatch just received, several million laborers in that province are proceeding with active preparations for a general strike to be started at any moment in response to orders from Mahatma Gandhi, and this is causing extreme worry to the British in view of the fact that if the laborers go on a general strike in the province with Calcutta as its heart, which is an important industrial area comprising three-fourths of the munitions industry in India, apart from its being a place of geographic and strategic importance, the British fighting power in India will possibly be paralyzed.

In the meantime, the Indian Government issued a nation-wide proclamation strictly forbidding the organization of anything like a militia by civilian bodies, and on the other hand strictly instructed all the provincial governments to take every possible means to prevent a rebellion, thereby virtually placing the whole of India under martial law. The British fear that once the non-submission movement is started by the Indian masses who have long been moaning under an outrageous British pressure, the anti-British movement will be sure to develop into a violent disturbance, breaking loose from the hands of Gandhi, and are racking their brains to meet the situation. In the meantime, Gandhi sent out a drastic warning on August 3 to the effect that in case perfect independence is not accorded to India it might take a pro-Japanese attitude, to the great consternation of the British nation.

Secret Session Held

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—The British House of Commons today opened a session in camera to hear an explanation by Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, according to a dispatch from London received here today.

The report added that the discussions are believed to have been concerned with the Indian problem.

New Rift Reported

Domei

LISBON August 3.—Another serious rift between the All India National Congress and the resident British authorities was reported today from New Delhi on the question of organizing native soldiery.

According to the report, the Government of India, in an official statement, declared that it was absolutely against the plan of the National Congress Party to organize native soldiery based on its resolution adopted on July 10.

The party is planning to deprive the Indian Government of its police system, although it pretends to maintain peace in India, the official statement bitterly asserted, adding that the Government of India is ready to prohibit the National Congress Party from issuing military orders or adopt military uniforms for its new soldiery, the New Delhi dispatch said.

Private Troops Banned

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 3.—The Indian Government announced tonight that the formation of any private troops in India will not be recognized, according to a report reaching here from New Delhi.

Private troops or volunteer corps, up to now, have been organized with the approval of the British authorities and they have been engaged in maintaining peace and order. But now the Indian Government has adopted an attitude of not recognizing them. The reason for this step is believed to be as follows:

"The object of forming volunteer corps might have been for the maintenance of peace and order, but if peace and order are fully maintained by the efforts and strength of the volunteer corps alone, then the responsibility for maintaining peace and order will naturally leave the Government and go to the National Congress Party or other organizations. Thus, the dignity and authority of the British Government will be lost and it will mean the retreat of political control of Great Britain in India."

TROOPS HEAD FOR AZORES

More Portuguese Re-enforcements to Leave for Cape Verde Isles

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—A part of the Portuguese troops stationed in Abrantes, northern Portugal, left there yesterday for Lisbon on a special train presumably for dispatch to the Azores Islands as re-enforcements, according to reports received here today.

Meanwhile, another re-enforcement of troops are also expected to be dispatched to the Cape Verde Islands on the Joan Belo. They are scheduled to leave Lisbon tomorrow, the report said.

MORE FARMS OPERATING

Rubber, Tobacco, Tea and Vegetables Plentiful in Sumatra

More than 60 per cent of the 300 or so plantations and farms in northern Sumatra are already in operation and producing such materials as rubber, tobacco, tea and regular farm products, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch received here from Medan on Monday reports Domei.

Due to favorable climatic conditions, increasing quantities of vegetables are now being raised and with the establishment of regular truck service, city dwellers are discovering for the first time what it means to enjoy plentiful vegetable supplies.

VOROSHILOVSK IS CAPTURED AMID BITTER STREET FIGHT; LUFTWAFFE IN ACTIVE ROLE

Denunciation of U.S.-British Lack of Faith Increases in Soviet Union as Crisis Grows

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—Despite the increasing crisis faced by the Soviet forces under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Eastern Front, the United States and Britain are still hesitating to open a second front, and are following an attitude of sacrificing the Soviet. This has greatly increased the indignation of the Soviet public against Washington and London.

According to a report from Moscow, all Soviet newspapers published on August 2 questionnaires regarding the opening of a second front and strongly criticized the attitude of the British and American Governments for making no preparation to start it. The journals also pointed out that British newspapers have cautioned against opening a second front during the present year, and consequently, the Soviet press is attacking the British and American Governments for their duplicity.

It was in the middle of June that Soviet newspapers first took up the question of opening a new front, but recently they have been very boldly attacking the faithlessness of the Roosevelt and Churchill administrations.

Furthermore, the correspondent of the Times stationed in the Soviet Union has reported that the indignation against the British and American Governments has now spread not only among the common people but also among high Government officials and young officers of the Russian Army.

"The uneasiness and indignation against the British and American Governments that are hesitating to open a second front are seen not only among the common people but also is becoming strong among Government officials and young officers of the Soviet Army," the Correspondent declared.

"I have reached this conclusion after visiting various places of employment as well as different battle fronts. Millions of leaflets are dropped by German airplanes with the inscription, "The Soviet is being cheated by the United States and Britain. Where is that second front?" This has seriously influenced the Soviet officers and soldiers, who are now retreating farther and farther into the interior. I am secretly fearing that the seceding of the Soviet from the Allied front would bring decisively the downfall of the entire Allied forces."

INFLATIONARY TREND MORE MARKED IN U.S.

Situation Seen Acute as Government Continues War Spending—People Seeking Fun

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—Inflationary tendencies within the United States have become increasingly acute as the United States Government has continued to issue Government bonds in increasing amount in order to defray mounting war expenses.

According to Washington reports received here, military expenditures of the Washington Government during July hit a new high of $4,494,460,686, an increase of about $700,000,000 as compared with June war expenses and more than five times as much as what the United States spent for war purposes during July, 1941.

Inclusive of other Government expenses other than war spendings, the distribution of Government funds in the United States during July aggregated $5,162,263,657, the reports added.

With Government revenue during July amounting to only $747,008,777, the deficit during last month alone totaled $4,415,234,880, forcing the Government to issue Government bonds to that amount.

It is reported that the outstanding Government bonds in the United States as at the end of July amounted to $99,200,000,000 indicating the early advent of acute inflation.

'Pleasure First'

The citizens of the United States, at a time when their cooperation with the Government is most needed for the execution of the current war, are still far from being fully conscious of the war requirements on their part. The majority of them, despite the Government's admonition to the contrary, are daily seeking after their individual pleasures, the Asahi dispatch from Buenos Aires dated August 2, discloses.

The first thing, the dispatch states, which the American authorities are concerned over, is the lack of popular response to the Government's cry for the practice of economy among the general public so that the threatening vicious inflation may be checked. The appeal has been completely ignored and the result is the lowering of the nation's morale.

Lack War Consciousness

The popular American magazine, Time, according to the Asahi report, said in its July 2 issue, this year, to the effect that the low morale of the Americans can be attributed neither to the people at large nor the Government, but to the influence of democracy that permeates all systems and institutions in that country, with the result that the country cannot realize any form of national general mobilization because the war-consciousness of each individual national is insufficient.

The same magazine, however, revealed elsewhere that the American citizens are generally living in a light hearted manner and quoted the following words to support its statement. "The average American is seemingly of the mind that they should eat and drink as much as they can before a rationing system

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Aliens Leave Bangkok for Saigon; Crosby Refuses Talk

The British, Belgian, Netherlands and Norwegian internees, numbering 101, left Bangkok for Saigon at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, according to an Asahi dispatch from Bangkok. The party is to board the exchange ship Tatsuta Maru at Saigon from where they will proceed to Lourenco Marques. The evacuees included many diplomats among whom was Sir Josiah Crosby, who has resided in Thailand for 40 years as the British Minister to that country. When met by newspapermen and asked his sentiments on leaving the country, he drew a circle in the air with a finger of his right-hand and said "Nothing!" Sir Josiah, it is recalled, is the most enlightened of all Britons on things pertaining to Thailand, and speaks the Thai language as fluently as a Thailander. Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he had been very active in trying to pull Thailand into the anti-Axis camp, the report added.

CHUNGKING INDIA MISSION LEAVES FOR DESTINATION

Headed by Chiang Ting-fu—Will Confer With Leaders on Anglo-Indian Problem

Domei

NANKING, August 5.—The Chungking mission to India, headed by Chiang Ting-fu, chief secretary of the Chungking Executive Yuan, left Chungking for India on Monday, according to reliable information received here yesterday.

Chungking political observers believe that members of the Chungking mission will interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlel Nehru, Lord Linlithgow, the Indian Viceroy, and other Indian leaders on the Anglo-Indian problem, the report revealed.

It is also reported that the British Ambassador to Chungking, Sir Horace James Seymour, recently visited General Chiang Kai-shek quite frequently at the latter's private residence and asked Chiang to offer his assistance for the solution of the Indian problem in cooperation with the United States.

TWO BRANCH BANKS OPENED

Established by Y.S.B. in Jesselton And Siba in North Borneo

Domei

KUCHING (SARAWAK), NORTH BORNEO, August 4.—Two more branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank were opened in Jesselton and Sibu on August 1 to accommodate the ever-mounting deposits of overseas Chinese, Malays and Indians, reflecting the complete confidence they place in the branches of the same bank opened at Sandakan, Kuching and Miri on July 1.

While the old currency is still in circulation in Borneo, the popularity of military scrips is remarkable, tending to replace the former currency completely.

Key Industrial City Falls Before Furious Drive Of Axis Forces

KUBAN RIVER REACHED

Domei

BERLIN, August 4.—After embittered street fighting, German forces occupied the industrial town of Voroshilovsk situated in the rich Don basin, 190 miles northeast of Rostov, the High Command communique disclosed today.

The High Command said that "the German land forces were aided by the Luftwaffe which relentlessly attacked retreating enemy columns," adding, "raids were also continued throughout the day and night against enemy airdromes, transports and railway stations down to the northern outlets of the Caucasus."

Mechanized formations of the German army and the Waffen-S3 hurled bold assaults against the Red Army and after fierce fighting have reached several points on the Kuban River, the German war communique said.

Meanwhile, German divisions have broken the stubborn resistance of the Soviet rear guards east of the Sea of Azov, the High Command said, while combined German-Rumanian troops, having penetrated the area between the Sal and Don rivers have advanced further east.

One Soviet tanker was sunk during a night raid directed against Soviet shipping on the Volga River.

Simultaneously the German war communique revealed that two Soviet minesweepers were sunk and another damaged by German bomb hits in the Gulf of Finland.

In the North African theater of war, German bombers successfully raided British airfields and field encampments near Alexandria, the High Command asserted. During these raids nine British planes were downed by the German fliers without the loss of a single plane.

Voroshilovsk Captured

Special to the Yomiuri

BERLIN, August 4.—German mechanized units have reached the Kuban River at several points, and after severe fighting have occupied Voroshilovsk, 130 kilometers southeast of Kropotkin, the German High Command announced today.

Soviet Troops Pressed

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, August 4.—The German advance in the Southern Front has become more and more rapid, and the Soviet defense troops are steadily being pressed.

According to the B.B.C. correspondent at the front, German forces pressing toward Stalingrad from the Kretakaya area are sending more tanks and anti-air guns southward in an attempt to break through the deperate Soviet defense.

On the other hand, the retreating Soviet forces are rapidly being chased by the Germans, who have already reaehed a point 150 kilometers south of the Don River. The Soviet units which are trying to hold their grounds in the districts along the Kuban River have already retreated three times.

Meanwhile, Soviet forces in the neighborhood of Kushchevskaya are still firmly resisting, but it is reported they are now facing imminent danger of annihilation.

Steady Gains Made

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 4.—The German High Command announced today as follows:

1. Several divisions of German forces operating on the east coast of the Azov Sea have continued a mass advance, after smashing the strong resistance offered by the Soviet troops.
2. German speed units making bold advances have reached the Kuban River at several points.
3. The extreme left units of the German forces have occupied Voroshilovsk, important industrial city, after severe street fighting.

Stiff Resistance Offered

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, August 4.—Against the German operation in the Tsimlynskaya area, the Soviet Union has mobilized infantry, artillery, cavalry and air forces and has been making a desperate resistance.

In this connection, the Pravda reporting the fierce fighting at this point said:

"In the Tsimlynskaya sector, while the Germans attempted the river-crossing operation, the Soviet forces applied their entire strength

(Continued on Page 2)

SELFISH AIMS NOTED IN EVACUATION MOVE

Forcible Removal of U.S. Japanese From Coast Prompted By Greed—Excuses Flimsy

Although it is criticized even by some intelligent Americans as an indelible stain on the history of American democracy, the compulsory mass evacuation of Japanese immigrants including the so-called Niseis has been carried out on the western coastal regions of the United States.

Thus reported a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent from Lourenco Marques in his dispatch revealing inside knowledge on the compulsory evacuation order issued in the name of the commander of the Western Defense District of the U.S.

The evacuation order was issued on the authority of President Franklin Roosevelt, and as a result made it impossible for the Japanese to file a protest.

As reasons for the issuance of the order, the Western Defense District commander cited: 1. To protect the western coastal regions from possible strikes at the hands of fifth columnists, although no such activities were seen in the past. 2. However, no one can warrant that a strike will not break out. 3. It is impossible to distinguish the group of second generation Japanese who swear allegiance to the United States and others who fail to do so.

These, however, are the ostensible reasons, asserts the correspondent. Behind the issuance of the evacuation order lies the conspiracy of local politicians who are acting in collusion with the native American farmers of the regions. The American farmers intend to oust the Japanese from California to monopolize the agricultural markets in these regions.

Indicative of this action is that a petition was submitted by a representative of the California Agricultural Association to the Washington Government authorities to the effect that a selfish motive existed between these American farmers and the local politicians, which resulted in the mass withdrawal order of the Japanese from these western coastal regions.

With the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, a bureau was inaugurated by the Washington Government to conduct transactions concerning the evacuation of the Japanese. The area where the Japanese were prohibited to reside ranged from Canada to Mexico, an area of 3,200 kilometers in length and 300 kilometers in width.

Time limit set for the evacuation was May 31. Temporary camps were established for evacuees who were to be accommodated in internment camps—11 camps in all, of which four were in the neighborhood of Seattle, one in Portland and six in California.

With the issuance of the compulsory evacuation order, the Japanese were at a loss how to dispose of their fortune. Tens of thousands of telegrams poured into the temporary camps where the Japanese were accommodated; some plantation owners were forced to sell their land and before their evacuation some cancelled their lease contracts. Here and there furniture of evacuees were auctioned at one-tenth or one-twentieth of the current prices.

In one of the improvised camps at Santa Anita in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, 2,300 Japanese are fed on $15 a month furnished by the government. Accomodations are four to six persons in a single room.

ROME TO RENAME STREET IN FRIENDSHIP GESTURE

Important Thoroughfare in Residential Quarters Will Be Given Japanese Name

Domei

ROME, August 3.—In order to show respect and friendship toward Japan, it has been decided to rename an important street in the residential quarters in the northern part of the city of Rome after Japan, it was officially announced by the municipal authorities today.

Cherry-trees which were presented by the city of Tokyo will later be transplanted along the renamed street, it is said.

An official message from the Mayor of Rome was conveyed to Zenbei Horikiri, Japanese Ambassador, in which the conviction of the Italian people for the promotion of closer friendship with Japan through the present decision was reiterated, it is reported.

10 MORE ALLIED OFFICERS INTERNED AS WAR CAPTIVES

Prominent Among Them Is Former U.S. Naval Attache To Tokyo

Domei

ZENTSUJI, August 4.—The arrival of 10 British and American officers as prisoners of war was announced here today by the authorities of the war prisoners' internment camp.

Prominent among those who arrived was Lieutenant Wilson who had been attached to the American Naval Attache's office of Embassy in Tokyo as language officers. Lieutenant Wilson speaks Japanese fluently.

Karuizawa School Opens

About 70 children including both Japanese and foreigners are now attending the summer school and kindergarten, which started classes on August 3. Sponsored by the Zaidan Hojin Karuizawa Kai, the opening ceremony was held at the Kodomo Kaikan, formerly the Junior Building. Dr. K. Yamazaki, R. T. Inouye, directors of the Karuizawa Kai, together with Mrs. Setsuko Hani, matron of the school, delivered addresses. Classes will disband on August 21.

Inflationary Trend More Marked in U.S.

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is introduced which would restrict all of their daily necessities."

Some of the remarkable instances of the prevailing low morale among the American citizens, reported by the Asahi dispatch as given by the American magazine are as follows:

In Seattle, the number of drunkards taken into custody by the police during the past six months has reached twice the number of drunkards registered by the same police during the entire period of last year. The profits garnered by entertainment houses in the city are the highest recorded in the past 20 years. Restaurants are always filled to capacity.

Gambling Is Popular

The citizens save their gasoline on week days only because they use it on Sundays for motoring trips to nearby horse racing courses or the national park 100 miles away. Gambling in the city is reported to have attained a popularity as has never been witnessed before.

Portland, Oregon, is a center for shipyard workers. The workers, whose number is roughly estimated at 50,000, are having a very good time with their weekly wages reaching $45 to $115. These people are making a very liberal use of their money with the result that one shopkeeper said that he was now selling more champagne a day than normally sold during Christmas Eve.

Things are almost the same in Chicago and New Orleans. A Chicago dance-hall now has some 2,500 customers every evening against the 1,000 the house had on the New Year's eve. Though New Orleans has been long known as the center of merry making, the latest record of pleasure seeking far exceeds those previously witnessed, an old resident of the city confessed.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS TO GO TO FARMS TO WORK

Faculty Members Also to Take Part in General Training Program

Group training in actual farm work during the summer vacation by approximately 1,100 university students and faculty members of various agricultural colleges in Japan will be carried out for 10 days beginning today as part of a general training program sponsored by the Education Ministry, states Domei.

The tremendous reserve man power of Japan gives the trainees a bright hope of becoming the nuclei of an efficient production force if and when the necessity rises, the sponsoring authorities indicated.

The participating members of the group drill will be sent to seven districts throughout Japan and not only will take up the actual work on farming but also will hear lectures on the best methods of increasing the production of food and fertilizers.

The seven designated districts include two places in Hokkaido, Kyoto Prefecture, Tottori Prefecture, Toyama Prefecture, and two places in Nagano Prefecture.

China to Improve Rickshaw

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 4.—To ensure the safety of rickshaw passengers, the Bureau of Public Utilities and the Bureau of Police of the Shanghai Special Municipality are taking joint steps to improve the condition of the man-hauled vehicles that operate in the areas under their jurisdiction. Many of the rickshaws which ply in Nanto are said to be in a dilapidated or rickety condition and to be so dirty as to endanger the health of passengers.

Voroshilovsk Occupied In Bitter Street Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

available for preventing the crossing of the river by the enemy. However, the Germans had used such unexpected tactics as thought to be almost fantastic that in spite of our resistance, the enemy finally succeeded in reaching the southern shore of the Don River.

"The battle is still going on, and the automatic-rifle units of the German forces are crossing the bridge constructed by German engineering corps. They are advancing southward. Meanwhile, the Soviet air force is bombing these German vanguards.

"The fierce battle that continued these few days has caused many casualties on both sides. The Don River has turned red with the blood shed by the German and Soviet soldiers. However, the Germans have advanced rapidly despite great sacrifices made and have tried every means of crossing the river.

"Sometimes, several hundred German soldiers shouldering automatic rifles came swimming to reach the southern shore of the river, but as they were detected before reaching their destination, we rained bullets upon them, while in the air, Soviet and Reich planes were constantly engaged in a dog-fight duel. The battle has been most fierce both on land and in the air."

OVERSEAS TRAINING COURSE IS SET FOR NIPPON'S YOUTH

Comprehensive Instruction for Two Weeks to Be Conducted At Amanuma Camp

In order to prepare youths for life overseas, the Overseas Japanese Central Training Institute will give a two-week summer course at their camp at Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, it was learned on Tuesday.

Youths who will undergo training reportedly will be given various courses relating to the Southern Regions during the morning hours and Japanese wrestling and fencing in the afternoon. Lessons in Malayan will play a prominant part in the training.

All young men between the ages of 23 and 35, who are working in Government offices or employed in private companies connected with overseas affairs, will be admitted to the training camp upon application.

JAVA SPINNING COMPANIES TO BEGIN OPERATIONS SOON

Priangel Dyeing and Weaving Company to Be Taken Over By Kurashiki

Having received the approval of the Japanese military authorities, the spinning and weaving factories in Java will commence operations in the near future, states Domei.

The Java Weaving Company and the Priangel Dyeing and Weaving Company will be taken over by the Kurashiki Silk Weaving Company and the Toyo Weaving Company, respectively, it was said.

All textile factories in Java are expected to follow the example of these two companies and recommence operations in the near future, it was said.

It is recalled in this connection that since the Japanese occupation of Java, all textile factories on the island have been put under the custody of the military administration.

AMERICAN EMISSARY MEETS CHIANG MEN

Currie Discusses Counteracting Of Nanking Offensive Against Old Fapi

Dr. Lauchlin Currie, special emissary of President Roosevelt, who arrived in Chungking on July 20 by way of India on his second visit there, conducted an important conference with Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung, Communications Minister Chang Kiagnau, Provision Minister Hsu Tan, and other Chungking financial and economic leaders the following day, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi dated August 3. Reliable information reveals that the conference mainly was confined to plans concerning the strengthening of the status of the old fapi to counteract the offensive of the Nanking Government and Japan against it, and Chungking-American cooperation relating to the reconstruction of China's interior. The Currie mission is epitomized as follows:

1. Counteraction to anti-fapi campaigns instituted by the Nanking Government.
2. Wartime control of all private commercial banks.
3. Stabilization of the foreign exchange rate to prevent further drop of the fapi. The pound sterling will be reoriented to the American dollar, which will be made the standard of the exchange rate.
4. Indirect control of the commodity market will be realized through the direct control of manufacturers, thereby preventing inflation of vicious nature.
5. All funds other than those necessary for salary will be turned over to productive industry to prevent speculation and cornering.
6. Loans extended to agriculture and industry will be doubled the present amount.

All this manifests Chungking's desperate efforts to cling to the United States for readjusting its anti-Japanese structure, as a result of the complete interception of the Chungking-aiding routes. In other words, this means Chungking is striving to realize its self-sufficiency through the help of American finance and technique.

FUJIZUKA LAUDS RUMANIA ON PRO-JAPANESE STAND

Military Attache to Legation at Bucharest Finds Nation Behind Axis Aims

Rumania is thoroughly pro-Japanese with many leading personages promoting the study of Japan and with the newspapers carrying the news of Japan's war victories in a most prominent manner, stated Major-General Shikao Fujizuka, Military Attache to the Japanese Legation at Bucharest, on his arrival in Japan recently.

Major-General Fujizuka, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Japan 38 days after his departure from Bucharest, according to the Asahi, and had traveled across Turkey and Siberia via Baku and the Caspian Sea. Met by the press at Shimonoseki, the Major-General said in substance as follows, as regards his impressions on Rumania:

"We now have 15 staff members in the Japanese Legation in Rumania. The Rumanian interest in things Japanese, which had been enthusiastic to say the least before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, suddenly increased after war was declared. Many lecture meetings on Japan were held at various places in the country promoted by several prominent officials.

"Japan's war victories are given full prominence in all the Rumanian newspapers. Rumania is solidly united as a whole under the able leadership of Prime Minister Marshal Ion Antonescu and the country's pro-Axis policy is firmly established.

"In the train coming through Siberia, I was given the best treatment I could expect."

PARTY TO MANIFEST HERO-GOD'S BRAVERY

Will Visit House Where Late Major-General Kato Was Born in Hokkaido

A party of men, with the object of manifesting the war services rendered by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, left here for Asahigawa village, Hokkaido, at 7 p.m. on Saturday from Uyeno Station. They are to visit the house where the Hero-God was born. The party will return to Tokyo on Saturday.

The party, according to Domei, is made up of Yuzuru Nakajima, the leader and the president of a boy's association in Suginami-ku; Yoshihiro Miyashita; and a few others, all of whom had visited the bereaved family of the late Major-General which is now living in Nakano-ku. They are said to have been greatly impressed with the boyhood days of the distinguished warrior.

Japanese Army Gets Dogs

SHANGHAI—An impressive ceremony took place at the Shanghai Shrine recently when the Shanghai Masurao Society presented a number of army dogs reared by the Society to the Japanese Forces in Shanghai. Colonel Hiraoka, Commander of the South China Gendarmerie Corps, accepted the dogs on behalf of the Japanese Armed Forces.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 5

NICHI NICHI—Do Not Betray Japan's Sincerity, India
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Fantastic Second Front
ASAHI—Chekiang Operations

Do Not Betray Japan's Sincerity, India

NICHI NICHI—India is demanding complete independence. This is a common desire of all the 400 million populace of India, and we believe that not a single Indian will oppose it. If so, the whole of India should devote its entire energy toward reaching this goal without being in any way swayed by religious or class differences, but how about the existing conditions in India?

Even to an outside observer, conditions in India look very complex. He can see quite clearly that religious and class discriminations are running through the entire national fabric of India, and it is not difficult to imagine the difficulties that are athwart the path of the leaders who are trying to urge the 400 million populace, who have been subjected to untold hardships and miseries during the past 300 years of British fetters, to rise up.

But, to worry about the shape of things to come after the independence before it is actually gotten is fraught with the risk of giving Britain the chance to wield its venomous influence. For this reason we cannot help advising the Indian people to catch the hare first before cooking it.

In the mind of Britain there is nothing but oppression and exploitation of India. Britain is now hovering between life and death, and for this reason she will try all the harder not to part with India. In fact, she has not the least intention of giving independence to India. This is quite palpable from the fact that Britain promptly made necessary preparations to oppress India, and the public opinion in Britain which is strongly supporting the oppressive policy.

In these circumstances, if the leaders of India think that they can obtain independence in a peaceful manner, they are either laboring under a delusion, or they are committing an unpardonable deception to the Indian masses.

The All Indian National Congress Party is slated to hold a committee meeting in Bombay on August 7 in order to deliberate upon the Wardha resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the National Congress Party for the purpose of deciding its final stand toward Britain.

The Wardha resolution calls for unconditional withdrawal of British political influence from India. If Britain rejects this resolution and refuses to recognize independence of India, India will reportedly resort to civil disobedience in accord with a new plan of movement mapped out by Mahatma Gandhi.

However, so long as British troops are permitted to stay in India, whatever the reason may be, India's independence would be a mere camouflage, and there would be no essential change in the subordinate position of India.

India has derived its greatest impetus for the independence movement from the miserable military failures of Britain and the United States in the War of Greater East Asia. Without the glorious victories of Japan the launching of an Indian independence movement could not have been seen. The leaders of India must look squarely into this reality as it exists. Unless the leaders of India cooperate thoroughly with Japan and frankly admit the conception of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is impossible for them to extricate India from the evil hands of Britain and to obtain complete independence. The leaders of India should be fully cognizant of this clear objective circumstance.

We dare say that it is still fresh in the memory of Indians that Premier General Hideki Tojo declared "The Japanese Empire sincerely hopes that India will recover its rightful position of 'India for the Indians,' and will not begrudge extending aid to India's patriotic effort." If India can secure its independence by itself, Japan will naturally be all the more pleased. However, it is all too plain that as long as India permits the stationing of British troops in India which are effectively oppressing the Indians, the call for India's independence rings like a counterfeit coin.

Moreover, the British troops in India are an arch enemy of Japan and of Greater East Asia as a whole. Japan cannot afford to allow the enemy to make India their foothold. From the bottom of its heart Japan desires the independence of India, but at the same time India should not betray the sincerity of Japan who has always been an earnest supporter of India's independence and who has given India the golden opportunity for its independence. At this time when the Bombay Conference is about to be held we wish to call the attention of the leaders of India to the foregoing.

Fantastic Second Front

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Premier Benito Mussolini declared at the Gorizia airfield that no second front will be ever formed in any part of the globe, and bitterly criticized the formation of a second front now being talked about in Britain and the United States.

The military authorities of Germany recently declared to the effect that Germany has already fully fortified all the sectors running from the coast of Northern France to the coast of Norway where the Allied forces would be likely to make a landing, and that Germany is waiting for their landing so as to decide the war in one fell swoop.

President Roosevelt blustered that a second front will be formed during the course of this year in a corner of Europe in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Soviet Union, but as soon as the getting up of a second front has become a matter of extreme urgency with the military failures of the Soviet Union in the Eastern and Southern fronts, he made no scruples in having Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox withdraw his promise on the ground of shortage of ships. Such is the attitude of America, and naturally Britain, who is vitally concerned about the safety of the British Isles, will be less sincere in her promise to set up a second front.

Thus it is the Soviet Union alone who will be sacrificed. It is only natural that the Soviet Union who is not given even a stone by Britain and the United States at the hour of bitter need, should be discontented with Britain and the United States.

Chekiang Operations

ASAHI—Since the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations were started in May, all the bases of the Chungkingers in the third war zone were reduced and on July 1 the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway fell completely into the hands of Japanese Forces.

Following this operation Japanese Forces commenced a general drive on July 29 against the third and fourth divisions of the Chungking army, which nested in the Kinhwa sector, and after only four days of fighting they reduced Suichang, a key point, on the evening of August 1 and on August 3 another unit captured Sungyang, another key point.

The enemy had gathered the remnants of the third war zone troops at Suichang and Sungyang after the loss of Kinhwa and Linsui, and the fact that these key points have been reduced by the Japanese Forces by a single stroke has shown to Chungking how formidable the Japanese Forces are.

With the foregoing successful operations the third war zone has been completely cleared of the enemy, and the rich mining and agricultural fields in Chekiang Province have now fallen into our hands.

Chungking has now been deprived of its means of communications with the outside world and on top of that it has been cut off from its internal supply artery.

Having lost all hope of aid from outside, Chiang Kai-shek has been loudly talking about independent resistance against Japan, which is no more than a confession of the failure of his dependence upon Britain and the United States.

However hard pressed Chungking will not awaken from its dream of resistance. On the other hand, Britain and the United States are goading Chiang Kai-shek to resistance against Japan in order to have Chiang act as the vanguard of the Allies. However, the only way now left to the United States is to build an air force on the Chinese Continent in the slender hope of attacking Japan.

However, in the first stage of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations Chuchow, Linsui, and Yushan from which Chungking and the United States planned to air raid Japan were all captured by Japan and the plan ended in a fiasco. On the other hand, we must not forget that the United States will continue to reinforce Chungking's air force.

On July 30 and 31 the Japanese Air Force attacked Hengyang in Hunan Province and as a result of a spectacular air-duel brought down 13 American planes, with the result that the enemy's plan to stage an aerial guerilla warfare with Hengyang as its base of operation has also been frustrated.

A special dispatch received by us from Canton says that the pilots of these 13 planes were Americans, which fact plainly indicates that China has now become the theater of the U.S.-Japanese war and this in turn makes it clear that the China Affair has now become part and parcel of the War of Greater East Asia.

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NEW STEP PLANNED IN U.S. TO COUNTERACT INFLATION

Proposed Bureau Will Exercise Exclusive Control Over Commodity Prices

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—With little signs of abatement in inflationary tendencies, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American Secretary of the Treasury, today revealed that plans are under way to create a new bureau of commodity control within the Government to exercise exclusive control over prices of principal commodities, according to reports from Washington.

Asserting that dangers of inflation have become exceedingly acute, Secretary Morgenthau said that inflationary tendencies were primarily due to imperfect measures for controlling inflation.

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

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FATEFUL WEEK OPENS IN INDIA; GANDHI IS FIRM

Millions Await Mahatma's Call for Mass Independence Movement

DETERMINATION VOICED

Coercion Will Not Extinguish Movement, Leader Writes In Significant Article

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—India's most fateful week of the war began today with countless millions of factory workers, coolies, laborers, houseboys and merchants awaiting Mahatma Gandhi's call for a mass independence movement which may lead to strikes seriously dislocating India's war production, a United Press dispatch reaching here from Calcutta revealed.

Mahatma Gandhi's movement already has been approved by the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress which is the voice of the majority of the Hindu population, the correspondent reported.

According to the United Press report, fears are entertained that large-scale anti-British strikes will be started in the Bengal factories seriously disrupting India's war production efforts. The populace of Bengal, it was reported, are supporting fully Gandhi's movement for independence.

Determination Voiced by Gandhi

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—In response to mounting adverse criticism of Great Britain and the United States against the Wardha resolution of the Congress Party, Mahatma Gandhi expressed firm determination to proceed toward attainment of the Indian goal in an article in the Harijan.

The Mahatma's article, in substance, follows:

"The menace directly or indirectly to the Congress Party cannot check the party from attaining its goal. The Congress Party has met opposition and coercion heretofore and will do so in the future. The recent abnormal excitement of Great Britain and the United States is the sign of coercion. Coercion temporarily may strike the masses with terror but will not extinguish the movement that has been ignited.

"Nobody doubts the righteousness of the demand to remove British rule over India. Only the time which we have selected to begin the movement has become a target of criticism. The resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress Party clearly explained the reason why the present moment was selected as the date for the opening of the campaign.

"There are some among us who consider it a shame not to play an effective role in the current war. However, I think that we would play an effective and decisive role in the world war if we were relieved from the yoke of foreign rule. If there is one who does not believe in such a simple, natural and sincere demand, it can be said that he wants to bring calamity upon himself.

Wants Power for India

"There is a question as to whom rule will be transferred when Britain withdraws from India. This is a good question. As President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of the Congress Party said, the Congress Party wants power for all Indians but not for the Party itself. If true power is transferred to the Congress Party, we will consult with other political parties and persuade them to participate in the exercise of the rule over India. Therefore, it is necessary for Britain to transfer complete power without reserve to the Congress Party.

"The united nations as well as Britain have no right to interfere in the internal administration of India. In India there is nothing to be blamed.

"In case either one party or a union of parties takes over the rule of India, it will do its best to maintain rule by consulting with other parties. So long as various parties expect support from third persons, their unification is hopeless. How can various large and small parties conduct activities without mutual reliance? In Free India even the Congress Party would not be able to conduct effective activity without support from even the smallest party. We have so explained the meaning of the demand of the National Congress Party and yet the united nations and their press cannot understand and are taking strong measures for opposition. Such opposition will only serve to heighten and strengthen the doubt and resistance of India.

Princes Should Give Support

"Indian princes should also sup-

(Continued on Page 2)

German Coast Guns Ready for Action

This powerful German coast artillery unit is all set for action against any attempts by the Allies to establish a Second Front.

INDIANS STAND FIRM FOR INDEPENDENCE

With British Adamant on Cripps' Plan, Some Circles Fear Resort to Force

With the approach of the meeting of the Indian National Congress Party, which will be held on August 7 at Bombay to decide upon the opening of the anti-British movement throughout India, Britain is reaching the depths of pessimism, with threats, and measures of appeasement and of restraint, is trying to prevent any agreement from being reached, according to a dispatch sent from Zurich to the Asahi.

Secretary of State for India Amery recently stressed that "Britain is ready at any moment to confer with the Indian Congress Party if it is to be held according to the Cripps' proposal to allow India independence after the war". However, knowing well what British "promises" mean, the Congress Party ignored this statement, avoiding any trap which might let this unprecedented opportunity escape. In order to bring about a final movement of the masses against the British, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is actively engaged in a campaign of agitation. Britain is loudly proclaiming and praising India's "cooperation" with Britain in the war effort but the actual situation points to the fact that the relations between the two are rapidly becoming worse and that here is no longer any hope left for a compromise.

Tries to Hide Facts

The Wardha Resolution of early July caused a great reaction among the Indian masses, but Britain has been trying to hide this fact by announcing that the masses were cold toward this resolution. On July 30, a member of the Indian Legislation proposed that the leaders of the Indian Congress Party meet with Josef Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek, but this proposal only served to cause the situation to become worse when Mr. Nehru flatly refused to consider it. Concerning this proposal, Mr. Nehru said, "It will do no good to invite the interference of the Soviet and the Chungking regime even before India has attained independence" and emphatically announced that "the opening of a roundtable conference is out of the question."

Mahatma Gandhi, in his party organ "The Harijan" stresses that, "British and American protests against the Wardha Resolution do nothing to change the determination of the Congress Party".

At the same time the Mahatma asked that the native princes cooperate with the people for the good of all India and stated that "the Congress Party does not pursue its own interest, but works for the benefit of all India."

Because of the desperate situation in India, Cabinet meetings dealing with this problem have been held in London. Absolutely no change in the British policy toward India has come out of these meetings. The demands made by the Wardha Resolution are considered dangerous to the British position in all parts of the world, and therefore definitely unacceptable. The British government has now reached a point where it has decided that cooperation with the people of India is impossible, and not only that but the idea of the inevitability of open clashes seems to have become evident.

Great Concern in England

British authorities forecast that the coming Bombay meeting will see the strengthening of the Mahatma's de-

(Continued on Page 2)

Present Signs Show Bumper Rice Crops, Asserts Minister Ino

Japan's rice crop for this year is excellent according to present indications and promises much better output than the average year, provided that the weather turns favorable, Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino revealed Tuesday morning at the regular Cabinet meeting attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet ministers. Commerce Minister Nobusuke Kishi explained to the conference, plans for increasing coal production, while Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima discussed the detail of the administrative plan for shipbuilding.

JAPANESE OCCUPY STRATEGIC CENTER

Sungyan-Hsien, Enemy Base On Wu River in Chekiang, Falls on August 3

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, August 4.—Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang province at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning completely occupied Sungyan-Hsien, strategic town situated at the estuary of the Wu River in the southwestern part of Chekiang, according to reconnaissance made by Japanese Army Planes.

Forces Storm Into Suichang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHEKIANG, August 4.—The Japanese Forces operating in southern Chekiang Province stormed into Suichang, southwestern Chekiang, on the evening of August 1, after defeating approximately 500 troops of the enemy's temporarily formed 35th Division near Tsingyunling, five kilometers north of Suichang, a front line dispatch revealed today.

Chou May Assist Chiang

The future activities of Chou En-lai, prominent Chinese Red leader, who was recently ousted from the Communist Party, are the subject of comment by various informed circles, the most likely of which say that Chiang Kai-shek may give the expulsed Communist an important post in the Chungking Government, an Asahi dispatch from Shanghai, dated Sunday reported.

Chou En-lai, the report alleges, could have prevented the outbreak of the China Affair if he had not persuaded Chang Hsueh-liang to spare Chiang Kai-shek's life when the latter was imprisoned by the former at Sian several years ago. Chou's mediation, therefore, plus the many incidents which were based on it and which followed, finally led to the outbreak of the China Affair.

In this sense, the ousted Communist leader is Chiang's greatest benefactor. At the same time, the action Chou took at that time was contrary to what the Communists expected him to take, and is interpreted as one of the reasons why he was expelled from the Red Party.

To substantiate this viewpoint the report furnishes a statement issued by the Chinese Communist Party on the occasion of Chou En-lai's expulsion, which runs to the following effect:

Chou Betrays Cause

"Mr. Chou was expected to see that Chiang Kai-shek would die at the hands of his captors in Sian, because it was the express wish of

(Continued on Page 2)

NO 'SECOND FRONT', STATES MUSSOLINI

Il Duce Clarifies Will to Fight For Righteousness on Tour of North

Domei

ROME, August 3.—The so-called second front in Europe will never be formed, declared Premier Benito Mussolini on July 31 when he visited northern Italy, it was disclosed here today.

He also clarified his will to fight for the cause of righteousness by saying that the "Laws of Rome" will be the strict code for those who are still dreaming of old orders, whether they be inside the Italian border or outside.

Arriving at Gorizia airfield with the chief secretary of the Fascist Party, Il Duce called on the district High Command nearby and received reports from General Ugo Cavallero, Chief of the General Staff, General Mario Roette, Commander-in-Chief of the Delmatia-Slovanie forces, General Givonwani Robotti, Commander-in-Chief of the Lubiana Army and others.

Following the report he explained the latest conditions of the Axis forces on all fronts, concluding the meeting after two hours.

CANADIANS WANT 2ND FRONT

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Citizens of Montreal, Canada, held a mass meeting today urging early formation of a second front, according to a Montreal dispatch received here today.

The agitated citizens at the meeting urged the Canadian Government to mobilize the total manpower resources of Canada for early formation of the second front.

DON IS CROSSED AT VITAL POINT, SOVIETS ADMIT

U.S.S.R. Both Disappointed and Dissatisfied With 2nd Front Issue

WAIT FOR OFFENSIVE

Reich, However, Pays No Attention to U.S. and Britain Acting, Stockholm Learns

Domei

MOSCOW, August 3.—German forces have succeeded in crossing the Don River in the Tsimlynskaya sector, the Pravda reported today.

Soviets Disappointed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 3.—While the Soviet Union undoubtedly is both disappointed and dissatisfied over the second front issue, Berlin now has ignored the question, according to a report received here from London today, quoting a Moscow dispatch from a Times correspondent there.

This sentiment is said to prevail throughout the Soviet Union, especially among the Red troops who have been waiting from British and American troops to start an offensive in the German rear, the report said.

German strategy, the report continued, is a clear indication that the enemy of the Soviet Army is paying no attention to the possibility of Britain opening a second front.

British Losses Heavy

Domei

ROME, August 3.—Since the Italo-German forces started their offensive in North Africa on May 26, they brought down 996 British planes, captured 80,000 British troops, and sank 10 enemy warships and 25 merchantmen up to July 28, Italian official sources revealed today.

In addition, during the same period, 500 British cannons and 1,632 tanks were either seized or damaged, and 13 warships and 23 merchantmen were damaged by the Axis forces in the North Africa region, the same quarters asserted.

The participation of American tank corps in the front line battle for the first time since the outbreak of the war is the new feature of the North African campaign.

Italian authorized quarters revealed that certain number of American expeditionary forces has been captured by the Italian troops.

On July 27, the Axis forces have taken prisoner 1,000 British troops, seized 30 tanks and 30 armored cars in fierce engagements in the drawn out El Alamein campaign, according to official Italian quarters.

The British forces in North Africa, it is understood, consist of a mixed army of British, American, Indian, De Gaullist, Polish, and Greek troops.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, August 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Australia Isolated

CHUGAI.—At the time the War of Greater East Asia began, Australia dreamt of resisting Japan with American and British assistance.

It was not long before Australia found that it could not find support in Britain. The elimination of all British influences from East Asia compelled Australia to rely solely on America in its struggle with this country. If Australia continues putting up a feeble sort of resistance against Japan it is because it believes in American support which will not come as it will soon find.

There is a steady increase in Japanese pressure against Australia. The operations which are conducted by the Imperial Navy in the Pacific are rendering it impossible for America and Australia to act in concert against Japan.

The surprise attacks which were carried out by the Imperial Navy Submarine Force against Sydney and Newcastle, strategic points on the eastern coast of Australia, have led to a situation where it is extremely risky for America and Australia to attempt to get in touch with each other by sea.

The Imperial Headquarters has announced an attack on Port Hedland by the Imperial Navy Air Force. It is clear that a new threat has developed to the western coast of Australia. That Western Australia is in danger means many things, one of which is that it will be increasingly difficult for the armed forces of America and Australia to operate jointly against Japan.

The operations against Australia have been started at a time when the American mainland is no longer safe from attack. The chief importance of the attack on Port Hedland lies in the fact that it has hastened the arrival of the day when the fate of Australia will be decided.

The threat to Australia increased following the reduction by the Imperial Forces of the Greater Sunda Archipelago and Lombok, Sumbawa, and Flores Island. As the operations against New Guinea progressed, Australia impressed us as being the "orphan of the Pacific."

The operations against Australia got started at the time the campaign against New Guinea began. Ever since the beginning of the New Guinea campaign the Imperial Navy Air Force has been almost day by day blasting at Port Moresby and other points in North Australia. These attacks cut seriously into the strength of the air forces of Australia reinforced by forces from America.

The air attacks on Port Darwin and the attack on Sydney and Newcastle by Japanese submarines in which heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy, are now a matter of general knowledge. As for the re-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON PLANES BOMB PORT HEDLAND BASE IN WEST AUSTRALIA

New Target of Japanese Bombers

Port Hedland, strategic point on the west coast of Australia, was subjected to an aerial attack by the Japanese Navy's invincible bombers on July 30, shortly after the bombing of Townsville on the northeastern coast of Australia.

Key Military Facilities Damaged in Attack Before Dawn

AIR-FIELD ALSO HIT

Point Rendered Useless as Intermediate Link Between Darwin and Moresby

The air units of the Imperial Navy carried out relentless raids on military facilities of Port Hedland, key point on the western coast of Australia, early on the morning of July 30, inflicting severe damage, according to a communique released by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday. The communique reads as follows:

"Air units of the Imperial Navy before dawn of July 30 attacked Port Hedland, strategic point in the central part of the western coast of Australia, and inflicted damage on an enemy air base and various other military facilities."

The Imperial Navy Air Force has scored another point in the War of Greater East Asia.

Flying across an ocean, a squadron of Imperial Navy planes visited Port Hedland, port of Northwestern Australia, before daylight on July 30 and destroyed the airfield and military establishments there.

The bombs dropped by the Japanese airmen on the port started fires all over the place.

Military experts were agreed that as a result of the attack, Port Hedland has ceased to be of any value as an intermediate base between Port Darwin and Port Moresby.

The virtual destruction of Port Hedland means that any hope of an effective attack on Japan by the combined American, British, and Australian forces operating from Australia has been dashed to the ground.

The attack on Port Hedland came on the heels of the terrific onslaughts on Townsville on the eastern coast of Australia, which were effectuated by the Naval air force on the nights of July 25, 27 and 28.

Previously, Port Moresby, Horn Island, Port Darwin, Wyndham, and Broome had been visited by Naval airmen, and heavy damage inflicted on the enemy.

Port Hedland is the port of Western Australia.

Located on the western coast, the port is inside a small bay. About 1,600 kilometers to the southwest is Port Darwin.

Next to Wyndham and Broome, both of which were attacked recently by the Imperial Navy Air Force, Port Hedland is the most strategically important point in Northwestern Australia. Moreover, the port, protected by a tract of land at the mouth of the De Grey River, is the only safe harbor in this part of Australia.

The city part of Port Hedland, called Port Hedland Town, is at a short distance from the port itself.

The census of 1933 gives the white population of the town as 208.

The town has hospitals and modern cultural facilities.

From the pier, there runs a railway, 346 kilometers long, to Marble Bar, source of gold ore, in the interior.

To the east are Sydney and Melbourne, to which there is a telegraph and air service.

Northwestern Australia, where the biggest airport of the Australian Airways is located, is for the most part agricultural. Port Hedland and the surrounding country are known as the source of pearls.

Port Hedland is the starting point of the railway which connects it with Marble Bar.

The principal items which are exported from Port Hedland are sheep, wool, meat, hide, ore, and asbestos. Miscellaneous goods are the principal articles which are shipped from the port.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, an airfield and other military establishments were hurriedly constructed at Port Hedland.

THAI REPOSES TRUST IN JAPAN, TOGO TOLD

Foreign Minister Vichitvathakarn Sends Message Expressing Full Confidence

Thai Foreign Minister Nai Vichit Vichitvathakarn sent a telegram to Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo under date of July 31.

The gist of the telegram follows:

"It gives me great joy to receive a telegram from Your Excellency. I believe that the recent success of the Japanese Grand Mission to Thailand was due to the fact that your Government had selected such an able statesman as His Excellency Koki Hirota as Grand Envoy. It also gives me great pleasure to hear that Your Excellency is very pleased with the reception accorded by our government and people to the Grand Envoy and his suite during their stay here.

"I believe that the recent event is indeed worthy to be recorded in the history of Thailand. I hereby solemnly declare that all our efforts toward the reception of the Grand Envoy and his suite were prompted by pure friendship, and nothing else.

"As you have probably been told by His Excellency Mr. Hirota, it is both our government and people place entire confidence in your country and are firmly determined to fight to the last for victory. We believe that the only way to lead our country to a final victory is to cooperate with Japan so as to bring the current war to a successful conclusion. Under this belief we have been doing our utmost to tighten the bond of mutual friendship.

"In conclusion, I wish to extend my deep sense of respect to Your Excellency."

Hirota Honored at Dinner

To cement the bonds of friendship between Japan and Thailand through the Special Mission of Felicitations by Grand Envoy Hirota and the joyful news that Thailand will wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, a dinner was held under the auspices of the Nippon-Thai Association at the Dai Toa Kaikan last night.

In an after-dinner speech Viscount Nagakage Okabe, praised Grand Envoy Hirota for the very warm and friendly manner in which he concluded the successful mission. In response to this speech Grand Envoy Hirota highly lauded the strenuous efforts put forth by the Thai people in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Those present included Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Haruhiko Nishi, former Ambassador to Washington, Katsuji Debuchi, former Ambassador to Berlin, Matsuzo Nagai, Spokesman of the Information Board Tomokazu Hori and others.

China 2nd Army Corps Feted

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 4.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Second Army Corps under General Yang Chung-Hua, a great celebration took place at Tungtai recently, according to the Nanking office of the Corps.

PEOPLE ARE EAGER TO SERVE COUNTRY

Burning Desire Evidenced in All Branches of Civilian Life In Japan

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the enthusiasm of the people to serve the State through their respective avocations has been running high. Some people regret that they are disqualified to become soldiers to stand on the front-line, and there are many young men at present who are keenly desirous of going to the Southern Regions by responding to the call of civilian mobilization, the Asahi reports.

Applications volunteering services to the State in the civil fields are coming from them into the hands of the official intelligence offices all over the country. On making an inquiry at the Tokyo Central Intelligence Office at Iidamachi which is the sole organ for civilian mobilization in Tokyo Prefecture, applications were found piled up to a depth of more than two feet, probably running into many thousands.

When checking these applications it was ascertained that most of the applicants lamented their misfortune at having been rejected at the physical examinations for soldiers. The next largest number of applicants were those who wished to change their vocations to become better fitted to serve the State. let us pick up a few of such instances:

Worker's Desire

A worker in a dining room in Shibuya Ward: On account of physical disqualification to become a soldier, this applicant wished to respond to the call of civilian mobilization. As a result of a further physical examination, it was found that he had one of his ribs broken and was pronounced unfit for service. Hearing that a friend of his passed the physical examination, he was in great spiritual agony. Writing another application with his own blood this time, he wished to be enlisted for civilian mobilization for any post to serve the State. Sympathizing with him for his fervent spirit, his application has been accepted. It is now understood that he will be employed in some light work.

An office worker in Shitaya Ward: This young man passed the "C" class military examination but this low grade made him unfit to serve as a soldier. As his own younger brother successfully volunteered to serve the State through a vocation by responding to the civilian mobilization, he sent in an application written with his own blood with the letters "Bury private consideration and devote oneself to the State." His application has been accepted.

A member of a certain news agency office: He is a graduate of a dental college. Serving in a news agency office in Manchoukuo, he worked subsequently in a certain office in Tokyo. He belonged to the intelligensia with a certificate from the Metropolitan Police Board to work as a guide for foreign tourists. Having found that the present is not the time for leisurely acting as a guide for tourists, he determin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Officers Start Drill

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 4.—Senior officers who have been selected from various army units for training in the second-term class of the Central Military Officers' Academy in Nanking attended the opening ceremony for entrance in the academy on August 1. Many leading political and military officials were present at the function.

MAYOR OF NANKING HAS HIGH AMBITION

Chou Hseuh-Chang Hopes to Make City One of Outstanding Capitals in East Asia

Mayor Chou Hseuh-chang of Nanking is in the midst of a reconstruction plan of the city, hoping to make it well worthy as the capital of a country with an important role to play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to a Domei reporter who has been making a round of calls on mayors of the principal cities of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Chou, father of the 700,000 residents of the capital of China, was at his desk in his office in the Municipal Hall situated on the main thoroughfare of the city, poring over documents dealing with the reconstruction of the city, when the Domei reporter recently called on him.

The mayor impressed the reporter as being the type of men who are to direct the destiny of a new China which is arising almost day by day. He is also one of the leading spirits in the campaign the National Government is conducting to arouse the people of China to the necessity of adjusting themselves to the new conditions which have developed in Greater East Asia with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

Outlines Reconstruction

To his visitor, Mayor Chou outlined his program for the reconstruction of the city.

"The problem of reconstructing Nanking has two aspects," the Mayor said. "The one aspect is the question of the mental outlook of the residents of the city. The other is the question of making Nanking a city the Chinese can with pride point to the outside world as the capital of a country with an important role to play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The spiritual problem is largely the problem of elevating the mental outlook of the residents of Nanking. To push the new people's movement, the campaign being carried on by the Government to awaken the people of China to the necessity of discarding all ideas which stand in the way of their cooperation in the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and of acquiring a good knowledge of the purpose in the War of Greater East Asia so that they may became a positive aid to successful conduct of the war, will be the solution of this problem.

"To speed up the spiritual reconstruction of Nanking it is urgent to restore the schools and adjust the educational system.

To Raise Education Level

"I regret not to be able to say that the residents of Nanking as a whole are well-educated. I intend to adopt measures designed to raise their level of education. Of course school education shall be reformed. It is also necessary to adjust such organizations which have much to do with the spiritual welfare of the residents as the youths' and children's corps. A special effort will be made to promote social education.

"I contemplate putting the younger residents of our city to special training. They will be so educated as to permit them to make a contribution to the realization of the ideal of a general peace between Japan and China which has been inspiring the National Government since its return to Nanking. I envision a Nanking whose residents are shot through with the spirit of service in the cause of East Asia, and who are mentally and physically quite fit to cooperate in an effective way with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Here Mayor Chou stopped. There was short pause during which his eyes wandered to the window and to the Purple Mountain which was shining in the mid-summer sun.

"I desire to give you the barest outline of my plan for the material reconstruction of Nanking," the mayor resumed.

"The extension and improvement of roads will receive my first attention. We contemplate widening the Rotary and other roads which traverse the shopping district of the city. Some of the roads in the city are out of repair. They will be put in good condition.

"The work of dredging the rivers and lakes will be carried on parallel with the improvement of roads. The Chinwei River has remained undredged for a long time. If only on account of sanitary considerations, this waterway should be cleaned out. This is an enterprise which will have its appeal from the point of view of attracting tourists to the city.

To Beautify Lakes

"At the same time the question of beautifying lakes of which there are several in the city and outside will be attacked. I have plans to improve the neighborhood of Lake Pailochow so that it will interest tourists; to convert Lake Yuawu within the boundaries of the city into a national park, and clean Lake Mochung which is full of historical associations."

Mayor Chou told the reporter that he was keenly interested in the development of the industries for which Nanking has been known throughout the world for a long time. He said he contemplates designating a space outside the city to which the factories turning out satin damask and other articles of which Nanking has long been the source will be moved.

For Greater Nanking

Mayor of Nanking, Chou Hseuh-chang, whose ambition is to make the city well worthy as the capital of a country playing an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Fateful Week Opens in India; Gandhi Is Firm

(Continued From Page 1)

port the Congress Party. India should not be a slave country forever. If Indian princes should cooperate courageously with the Indian people, they may be deprived of their lands and properties. But by giving up their power, they will win the good will of the people.

"Princes, landlords and wealthy merchants should become leaders of the movement for realization of freedom, equality and charity. The poor are not suitable for such a role. I am asking the British Government to consider the demand of the Indian princes, but the British Government may not listen to my request. However, Britain will certainly concede if the rich, who are the basis of British rule over India, come to understand their duty."

Leaders Leave for Bombay

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—With the All Indian National Congress Committee meeting four days ahead, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former president of the Indian National Congress Party, and Abul Kalam Azad, President of the party, have left for Bombay, it is learned here today.

Party Ready to Dissolve

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, head of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party and close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, declared today that the party is ready to dissolve at any moment when the independence of India is realized, according to a Bombay dispatch received here today.

Britain Deeply Concerned

Domei

LISBON, August 3.—Having no means of solving the Indian problem, both the British government and public are greatly worried over the committee meeting of the Indian National Congress Party to be held on August 7, according to dispatches received here from London today.

Reflecting this condition, the Daily Herald editorially commented on the Indian problem, stressing the need of an early settlement of the issue in the following vein:

"Owing to the repeated proclamations and declarations made by leaders of India, the public opinion in Britain has been thrown into utter confusion.

"If the National Congress Party approved the Wardha resolution, Britain's consternation will be further aggravated. For this reason, it is necessary for Britain to settle as speedily as possible the dispute which is tending to alienate India from Britain."

Japanese Occupy Strategic Center

(Continued From Page 1)

the party who was of the opinion that his death would be favorable for the development of Communism in China. However, Chou traitorously betrayed our cause, and for a sum of 500,000 yuan from Chiang, he arranged for Chiang's release from prison."

This allegation, according to some close observers, is only superficial inasmuch as it is the outcome of the delicate circumstances that lie between the Chinese Communists and the leaders of the Chungking Government.

On Chiang's part, however, Chou is regarded as the most suitable man who can carry out guerilla warfare, and the task of pacifying the masses living under the Chungking regime.

Guerilla warfare is regarded as the only method by which Chiang can combat Japan, these observers believe, and is the reason why Chiang desires the services of Chou. Then again the ousted Red leader, is an adept at propaganda, will prove to be an invaluable aid to the regime now faced with the task of fooling the dissatisfied populace under its control.

All in all, Chou En-lai will be appointed before long to some important post in the Chungking Government, these close observers say, the Asahi dispatch reports in conclusion.

VALUE OF SUMATRA LIES IN PLANTATIONS

Island Seen Treasure-Cove of Rubber, Coconut, Tobacco —Development Pushed

Stressing that the prospects for developing the plantations in Sumatra Island are exceedingly bright, a Yomiuri correspondent reports that contrary to the popular belief in Japan, Sumatra is far from being a mere jungle region, for it is a land of promise and hope.

Pointing to the abundant natural treasures of the island in the form of rubber, coconut and tobacco plantations, the reporter, who recently made a tour of inspection of the various fertile areas in the northern part of the island in the company of Miken Kurabayashi, superintendent of the newly-organized Sumatra Plantation Federation, remarked in his dispatch:

According to a recent investigation by the Plantation Federation, there are 250 plantations on the eastern coast of the island facing the Malacca Strait, covering an area of 780,000 chobu. Some 600,000 coolies, or more than half of the total population of Medan Province, are said to be working on these plantations. They are all under the management of joint-stock companies, with Dutch capital representing the largest percentage of foreign investments. For example, among large companies with capital above 10,000,000 guilders, there were four Dutch companies, with an aggregate capital of 100,000,000 guilders. Thirty-two plantations were under their management. There was also one British company with a capital of 58,600,000 guilders; Belgian and French companies with a capital of 52,000,000 guilders respectively; an American company capitalized at 30,000,000 guilders, and a German company with investments set at 37,000,000 guilders. Prior to the war, rubber plantations with areas of of over 381,000 chobu and tobacco plantations of over 171,000 chobu were said to have produced excessive yields. In order to check overproduction, the Japanese Military Administration sowed some soyabean seeds, and planted cotton, potatoes, rice and corn.

A one hour's drive from Medan will take one to a rubber plantation covering an area of 2,500 chobu, with monthly production set at 85 tons. This plantation, which was deserted by the British, was restored to its former status in June under the guidance of the Japanese Army.

Spacious golf-links and a clubhouse formerly frequented by the British are found at the plantation, but at present, Indonesian coolies are seen busily cultivating the same links into farmland. With rice importation from the other regions in the South having been stopped by the war, the Indonesians enforced a self-sufficiency policy by cultivating rice-fields.

Arriving at the plantations under Japanese management, we discovered that they had not been as badly damaged as we had anticipated. The managers of the South Rubber Company, the Sumatra Colonization Company, and the Showa Rubber Company, were transferred by the Dutch officials to Bataan Peninsula and later to India or to Australia with the outbreak of the war,—in fact, even before they formally declared war against Japan. After the Japanese managers had been carried away, the Indonesian coolies did their utmost to keep the plantations in good order. Looking at those plantations, we silently expressed our deep respect to those Japanese pioneers who had kept up their business under the oppression of the Dutch government.

Fortunately, we were able to stay over-night at the plantation managed by a Swede, who kindly provided us with cold drinks and a hot bath. For dinner, we had fried lobsters, chicken cutlets and many kinds of vegetables, followed by sherry wine. The latter was a special treat for us.

On the following day, we visited the plantation. The whole area covered 28,000 chobu, with some 15,500 coolies employed. This same plantation had formerly been run on American capital and was producing some 2,000 tons of rubber every month. The factory, which is not heavily damaged, is at present being managed by a Dutch who had pledged his cooperation with the Japanese. He took us round the modernly-equipped factory and the research laboratory.

Standing on a hill in Medan, we were able to look at plantation, giving us the impression that a large green carpet had been spread all over the area.

Tokyo's New Mayor Wishes to Serve Nation With Same Spirit Fostered by Army Services

General Ayao Kishimoto, newly elect Mayor of Tokyo, upon entering into his office for the first time since his assumption of the new office on Tuesday morning, remarked that he wished to serve the country in the military spirit fostered during his military service.

Before taking up business matters, he paid respects to the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine and then proceeded to the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Palace to record his name in the visitors' books.

Returning to his office at 9 a.m. he gave his inaugural address to some fifty officials of the Municipality. The gist of his address was as follows:

"I feel greatly honored to have been appointed Mayor of Tokyo. Having served in the Army for many consecutive years, I am an amateur in the field of politics, but I feel sure that I shall be able to accomplish my mission with your cooperation. In view of the present condition of Japan and of the world we can best serve the country by doing our utmost in our respective fields of work. When we think of the services and sacrifice of our military officers and soldiers we cannot but sacrifice our personal interest for our appointed tasks. The strength of our Army lies in the strict observance of military discipline." He closed his address by saying, "I am determined to carry on business matters in the same spirit as that of the military men."

After the inaugural address, transfer of business was conducted between him and the deputy-mayor, while he posed for a photograph.

People Are Eager To Serve Country

(Continued From Page 1)

ed to send in an application to serve the State through a more useful vocation.

Many Women Apply

Besides, there are many women who also sent in applications. An instance follows:

A maid serving in a certain family in Meguro Ward: "I learned that the parachutes for soldiers are made by women. At this emergency time, I do not wish to work as a maid. Though I have not yet left my employer, I wish you will please accept my application to serve the State through a vocation."

There were also other instances of fathers wishing their sons to be employed in useful jobs for the sake of the country. Wives also were found encouraging their husbands to make a vocational change to become more useful to the country. The men's applications were mostly accepted except in some serious cases, with the result that nearly all the applicants were given their desired jobs.

What surprised the officers of the intelligence bureau was the large number of applications written in blood. Already more than 10 such applications have been received expressing the applicants' fervent desire to be employed to serve the State. Among them, two applications are reported to have come to the notice of Chamberlain Koide who made a personal inspection of the people's conditions in Tokyo.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

sults obtained by the Imperial Navy Air Force in the attacks on Port Moresby, they have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. A total of 205 enemy planes were shot down and another 62 smashed in these attacks which started on March 1. An idea of the immensity of the damage the enemy suffered in the attacks by Japanese submarines on Sydney and Newcastle will be gained from the fact that following the attacks the Premier of Australia was in a hurry to call the leaders of the forces defending the country to a conference for discussion of the situation created by the increased activities of the Imperial Navy Forces.

Bumper Rice Crop

MIYAKO—This year's rice crop is watched with great significance. Since one or two years ago the crop has been unfavorable, mainly because of climatic conditions, shortage of labor and others. At Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino submitted a report which highly enlivens the public mind. He said the condition of growth of the rice crops in Japan Proper was very good. In Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo, he said, the condition of growth is partially unfavorable, due to small rainfall, but assured there would be no need for any serious concern on the future condition as a whole. If this weather lasts, the year's rice crop will be larger than that in normal year, he said. This is a matter to be congratulated. Favored by high temperature and abundant water, this year's rice crop bids fair to be very good.

"The weather condition during the "doyo" (mid-summer) season this year has been exceptionally advantageous for the growth of rice. How the weather will turn out in the future cannot be foretold.

A serious turn in the weather will naturally affect the rice crop but, according to tradition, there is hardly any poor crop in the year when the weather is hot. Judging from this, this year's rice crop is most promising.

Indians Stand Firm For Independence

(Continued From Page 1)

mand for "the withdrawal of British political forces from India," and a fierce support of the demands made by the Wardha Resolution. Not only the British but among Indians as well, the outcome of the meeting is held in great concern, and according to a United Press report from Calcutta, millions of factory workers, coolies, and servants are awaiting the signal from the Mahatma to begin the civil disobedience movement, causing grave concern in the munitions industries. The influence of the Congress Party is especially important in Bengal, which lies next to Burma, and in Bengal are most of India's important industrial districts.

Recently the Mahatma has stated that "the problem at present concerns only complete independence. If we fail to get this, our dissatisfaction and hate toward Britain will easily change to a feeling of welcome to the Japanese."

In Britain, the coming meeting is considered a final test of British strength, and the News Chronicle goes as far as to demand the arrest of the leaders of the Congress party and asks the government to put the India Preservation Law into operation and to outlaw the Congress Party.

Final Rupture Feared

Neutral circles point out, however, that such drastic acts will only serve to cause a final rupture in the crisis, and except that Britain will avoid a frontal clash, maintaining a peaceful policy as long as it is possible. Herein lies the tragedy of Britain. There is no alternative to a peaceful policy. But such a policy will only cause the situation to become worse. Unable to take the initiative in the India problem, all Britain can do is to look upon the situation with utmost concern but with no power to do anything. Such is the pitiful sight of Britain as it nears the end of its long history.

BLUEJACKETS SEEN AS TIMOR SAVIOURS

Humanitarian Acts of Nippon Garrison Impress Islanders —Farming Successful

Domei

KOEPANG, TIMOR ISLAND, August 4.—The Japanese bluejackets garrisoned in Timor Island are now regarded by the islanders as their Saviours due to the fact that the bluejackets are extending every possible medical help to the inhabitants who are suffering from illnesses. At the same time, they have succeeded in raising farm products by teaching them to cultivate land, according to a report received from Ryo Saito, a Naval war correspondent.

Mr. Saito writes, that the inhabitants of Timor Island are still in a very primitive stage. In fact, up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the habit of head hunting still existed in the island, the whole of which still remains a terra incognita.

The whole land has been laid waste, and the islanders are constantly menaced by epidemics. The Japanese bluejackets here are travelling from hamlet to hamlet, offering medical services and teaching the inhabitants how to cultivate land.

These efforts have now borne fruit, for Japanese bluejackets and inhabitants under the leadership of sailors who graduated from agricultural schools have succeeded in cultivating approximately 3,000 tsubo of land at a vally approximately 52 miles from Koepang. Radish, onions and other vegetables have begun to bud as the inhabitants who worked with the Japanese bluejackets opened their eyes with delight.

Recently, seeds of egg-plants, tomatoes, pumpkins, cucumber and others were received from Japan, greatly to please the Japanese bluejackets and the inhabitants who are now fully determined to place the island on a self-sustaining basis in vegetables.

Thanks to the efforts of the Japanese medical corps who are extending medical services to the young and old suffering from all kinds of illness, the number of sick cases is now being rapidly reduced.

The inhabitants are bringing eggs and fruits to the medical corps in token of their appreciation, and the inhabitants are worshipping the bluejackets as their Saviours.

Chu Invites Arts Experts

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 4.—Lin Paisheng, Minister of Publicity, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, recently issued a joint invitation to Shigeo Iwakiri and Sai Ishikawa, two well-known Japanese experts in fine arts, to speak in the International Club.

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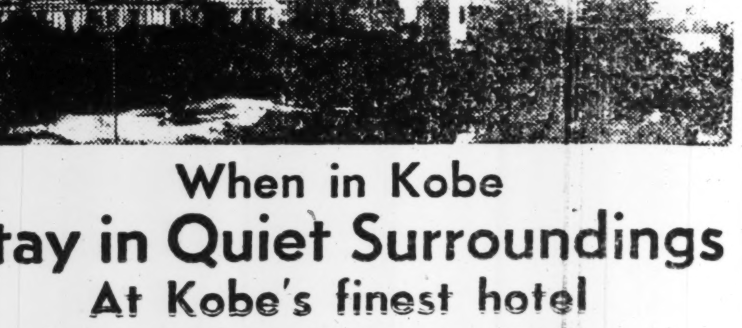

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Director of Toa Ryokosha Recites Instructive Travelogue On Hyuga Province

On the theme of Rambling Through Hyuga Province, Jinnosuke Takaku, Director of the Toa Ryokosha (Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau), eloquently supplied significant footnotes on major historical events in Japan in his oration delivered Tuesday at the 13th session of the Oriental Summer College which was formally opened Monday at the lecture hall of the Okura Higher Commercial School, Akasaka, Tokyo, under the Sponsorship of the Oriental Culture Society.

Beginning his discourse by strongly stressing that the task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere embodies the principles of enhancing the spiritual assets bequeathed to the Japanese by their forefathers, Mr. Takaku declared:

During the last few years, we in Nippon have been privileged to witness two great events, one important effect of which has reminded us afresh of the early history of our country, and the ideals that have been the inspiration of our people through the ages.

One of these events was the grand celebration of the twenty-sixth centenary anniversary of the enthronement of Jimmu Tenno, our first Tenno. It fell, as you know, in the year 1940. I am sure that there are many among you who know personally of various celebrations undertaken to express our deep joy over this memorable anniversary on the one hand, and on the other, to demonstrate our national spirit which has continued unchanged throughout Japan's glorious history.

The other event, or rather function, was of an international character and is still progressing to this day. I mean the inauguration—or, strictly speaking, the steady development of the movement to establish a new order in Greater East Asia, —and consequently in the world. The establishment of a new order does not necessarily mean the indiscriminate destruction of the old. In fact, so far as Nippon is concerned, it aims to establish a new order for the further enhancement of the spiritual assets bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

Hyuga Is Historic Region

In this way, paradoxical as it may seem, one of the subjects most helpful to you who desire to deepen your understanding of present-day Nippon will be things closely associated with the activities of our nation in the early days of Japan's history. For this reason, I shall give you a brief talk on Hyuga, for it is the region where many memorable events were witnessed in ancient times.

Hyuga is a province in the southwest of Kyushu. To be more exact, the Kyushu mountains, running across Kyushu from north to south, divide the island into two parts. The southern half of the eastern side of Kyushu is known as the Province of Hyuga. Administratively, the whole province is now included in Miyazaki Prefecture.

As the greater portion of this territory is covered by mountains, Hyuga is naturally rich in beautiful mountain scenery. To mention only a few of the most famous views, on the southwestern border of the province, there is the Takachiho Peak, which lifts aloft against the sky its graceful and perfect cone, while the lofty range of the Sobosan mountain group presents a long skyline on the northern border, and when viewed from a distance, is indeed a grand sight. The mountains of Enodake and Mukabaki, rising to the north of the City of Nobeoka, are noted for their craggy wonders, while the sylvan beauty of the primeval forests on Mt. Ichibusa, which towers on the middle of the western border line, is also a pleasing surprise to the visitor.

Hyuga is blessed not only with mountain scenery, but also with lovely seascapes. The charming pine-girt beach in the center of its coast line where the voices of the Pacific echo and the craggy wonders at Umegahama Beach down to the south of Miyazaki—these will long remain in the memory of the visitor fortunate enough to see them.

Now let me mention briefly the flora of this province. Visitors to Hyuga are invariably filled with surprise to find tropical plants flourishing there—especially in the southeastern region. This natural phenomenon is due to the combined effect of the Black Current flowing off its southeastern coast, and a range of mountains which protects this region from the cold winds of winter. These geographical conditions make the local climate unusually warm, with the result that tropical plants grow with a luxuriance not to be observed elsewhere in Japan Proper. The yoju, or banyan trees, for instance, cover a tract of land extending for some 25 miles in the neighborhood of Obi. Some species of the orange tree are also found growing wild in various parts of this region. You will also observe a kind of palm tree called "biro" everywhere along the eastern line. Cape Toi at the extreme south of Hyuga marks the northern limit for the natural growth of the Sotetsu or cycad tree. Also, Hyuga has long been known as a center for the production of cryptomerias, pines and bamboos of gigantic size. I think it is rather superfluous to add that of course Alpine plants are found on such high mountains as Kirishima, Sobosan and Ichibusa.

What I have just described is merely an outline of the geographical conditions of Hyuga Province. Now let me say a few words about the memorable events witnessed there in ancient times.

Cites Ancient Records

I think you know that the Kojiki, or Record of Ancient Matters, and the Nippon Shoki, or Chronicle of Nippon, are two of the eldest books in this country, both having been completed in the early eigth century. According to the records in these books, which deal with the Age of the Kami, Amaterasu Omikami was pleased to bequeath the sovereignship of this country to Her grandson, Niniginomikoto, granting the prince an edict to the following effect:

"The Luxuriant Land of Reed Plains is the country which our descendants are to govern as monarchs. Go forth, therefore, our Grandson, and rule over it! We bid you farewell! Our lineage shall continue unbroken and prosperous, and coeternal with heaven and earth."

In obedience to the august command of Amaterasu Omikami as expressed in the divine edict, Niniginomikoto descended from Takamagahara, or the Plain of Heaven, upon this land by the eight-rayed pathway of clouds. The spot on which the prince descended is described in the two books already quoted as the Peak of Takachiho in the province of Hyuga. The "Eight Hundred Myriad" Kami were in company with Niniginomikoto, and today every family in Nippon claims descent from these Kami, thus intensifying the national spirit which is the foundation and source of the unity of the Throne.

Since the days of Niniginomikoto, the capital of the country had been in Kyushu until Jimmu Tenno removed it to Yamato. The belief that the first palace of Jimmu Tenno was in the present city of Miyazaki is now current among our historians. From there, the Tenno started on His great journey eastward, calling on His way at Tsuno, Mimitsu and several other places in Hyuga, in the hope of making his benign sovereignty felt in every nook and corner of the country.

About 700 years after the reign of Jimmu Tenno, the province of Hyuga had the honor of being visited by Keiko Tenno, the twelfth Tenno.

By the foregoing, we are assured that Hyuga is very closely associated with the activities of our nation in ancient times. Small wonder, therefore, that the province is rich in things of traditional, legendary and historical values.

Now that we have roughly finished a general study of Hyuga Province, I should like to propose that we start on an imaginary trip through the province along the Government Railway Line. We are now on the platform at Beppu station, quite refreshed after a night at this famous hotspring resort. Here comes the train for Hyuga! All aboard!

About two hours after leaving Beppu, our train crosses the Bungo-Hyuga border and approaches Nobeoka. Through the car window, Mt. Enotake and its southern neighbor, Mt. Mukabaki, are seen towering to our right. Mt. Mukabaki is a group of peaks of igneous rock and has an eight-century shrine atop it. A fall in the mountain which bears the same name as the mountain is the largest waterfall in Kyushu.

Now we arrive in Nobeoka. Making this city our headquarters, let us start out on a sightseeing trip around this district. Nobeoka is situated on the estuary of the River Gokase. About a two and a half hours' bus ride from the city into the upper part of the river, there is the old town of Takachiho. This town is said by tradition to be the place where Niniginomikoto descended from Takamagahara. At the western end of the town there is a hill covered with a wealth of old cryptomerias, commanding a fine prospect. It is the site of the first palace of the prince, so avers tradition. Adjoining that hill is another hill called Shioji. People in this locality believe that this is the birthplace of Jimmu Tenno. Beyond the road is Kushifuru, a serene hill covered with pines and cryptomerias, among which nestles a shrine dedicated to a number of Shinto divinities. At a short distance north of Kushifuru Hill is another hill named Amanokaguyama. It is planted all over with sakaki, a species of tree sacred to Shintoism. It is said that the grove was grown from the parent tree brought by Niniginomikoto from Takamagahara.

Now, returning to the western outskirts of the town, we shall pay homage at the Takachiho Shrine.

Scenic beauty is also an important objective of our trip, and in this locality where occurs the happy combination of trees, rocks and water that go to make up Takachiho Gorge which I mentioned before, our quest is amply satisfied.

Steeped in the rich flavor of the ancient atmosphere still lingering in this locality, and fascinated by its scenic beauty, we are rather reluctant to bid farewell to Takachiho district. However, we must hasten back to Nobeoka. And then again southward ho!

After a 50-minute train ride from Nobeoka, we arrived at Mimitsu at the mouth of the river of the same name. Mimitsu was a port of call for Jimmu Tenno when the Tenno made his great journey eastward to remove his capital to Yamato.

From this port, let us have a side trip to Shiiba in the upper section of the River Mimitsu. Here I should like to have you recall to your memory the overthrow in the last quarter of the twelfth century of the Taira clansmen by the rival clan of Genji. It was in this village that some of the remnants of the Taira clansmen took refuge and secluded themselves for generations. Naturally, therefore, the customs and the speech of the villagers are full of the flavor of old Nippon, while the whole village itself serves as a model of the living conditions in the rural districts of old Nippon.

Our next stop is at the city of Miyazaki, the seat of government for the prefecture. However, let us stop over at Hirose first in order to make a side trip to Sadowara which is a twelve minutes' train ride by a local line. On entering the town, you will see that Sadowara is a quiet dignified town with a feudal atmosphere. The earthen dolls on sale at the souvenir shops here are called "Sadowara ningyo." These were first made by naturalized Koreans in the seventeenth century, and were formerly distinguished for their exotic design and high artistic merit.

Tsuma Is Town of Tombs

Before returning to Hirose, I should like to take you further west to the terminus of the local line, that is, to a town called Tsuma. There you will be surprised to find the town studded with numerous mounds—249 in all—marking the burial tombs of the illustrious dead in ancient days. This locality is also called Saitobaru. In the middle of an elevation in the town are mausolea traditionally said to be the last resting places of Niniginomikoto and his consort, Konohanasakuyahime. They are built on a grand scale with three steps leading up to the tombs and are both encircled by a moat.

Below Saitobaru, there lies a valley watered by the River Hitotsuse, beyond which extends the majestic plateau of Chausuhara, also dotted with some ancient burial mounds. At the entrance to the town is the Institute of Historical Research.

Now let us return to Hirose, and from there to the City of Miyazaki by train.

The most important items in your sightseeing itinerary through this vicinity are Aoshima Island and the Udo Jingu Shrine. Aoshima Island is a 30 minutes' bus ride from the City of Miyazaki. Although it is called an island, Aoshima is connected with the mainland at ebb tide. It is only at full tide that it becomes an island.

From Aoshima Island to the Udo Jingu Shrine, your bus runs along a scenic coast called Nanaura-nanasaka—which means, literally, Seven Bays-Seven Slopes.

At the terminus of the scenic motor-road stands the Udo Jingu Shrine, which is dedicated to, and is said to mark the birthplace of, the father of Jimmu Tenno. The shrine has a most extraordinary setting, for it is built in a cavern at the foot of a steep cliff, facing the Pacific Ocean. Under the torii, or shrine entrance, you can enjoy a most magnificent view of the sea, a view for which this locality is also noted.

After having paid our respects at the cave shrine, and being deeply impressed by its awe-inspiring atmosphere, we return to Miyazaki, and from thence proceed to Takaharu station via Miyakonojo.

At Takaharu station, we shall leave our train to visit Sanu, a ward in Takaharu Village. It lies at the eastern extremity of the Kirishima Mountains. The belief that this locality is the birthplace of Jimmu Tenno is current among our historians today.

Now we arrive at the destination of our trip in Hyuga Province—the Kirishima Mountains. Let me give you a brief introduction to this southernmost national park in Nippon Proper.

Kirishima is the general name given to a group of high peaks centering in Takachiho, the most important of them all. The most prominent peaks of the group are Takachiho and Karakunidake. Takachiho excel in beauty of scenery, while Karakunidake is superior in height.

Routes to Takachiho

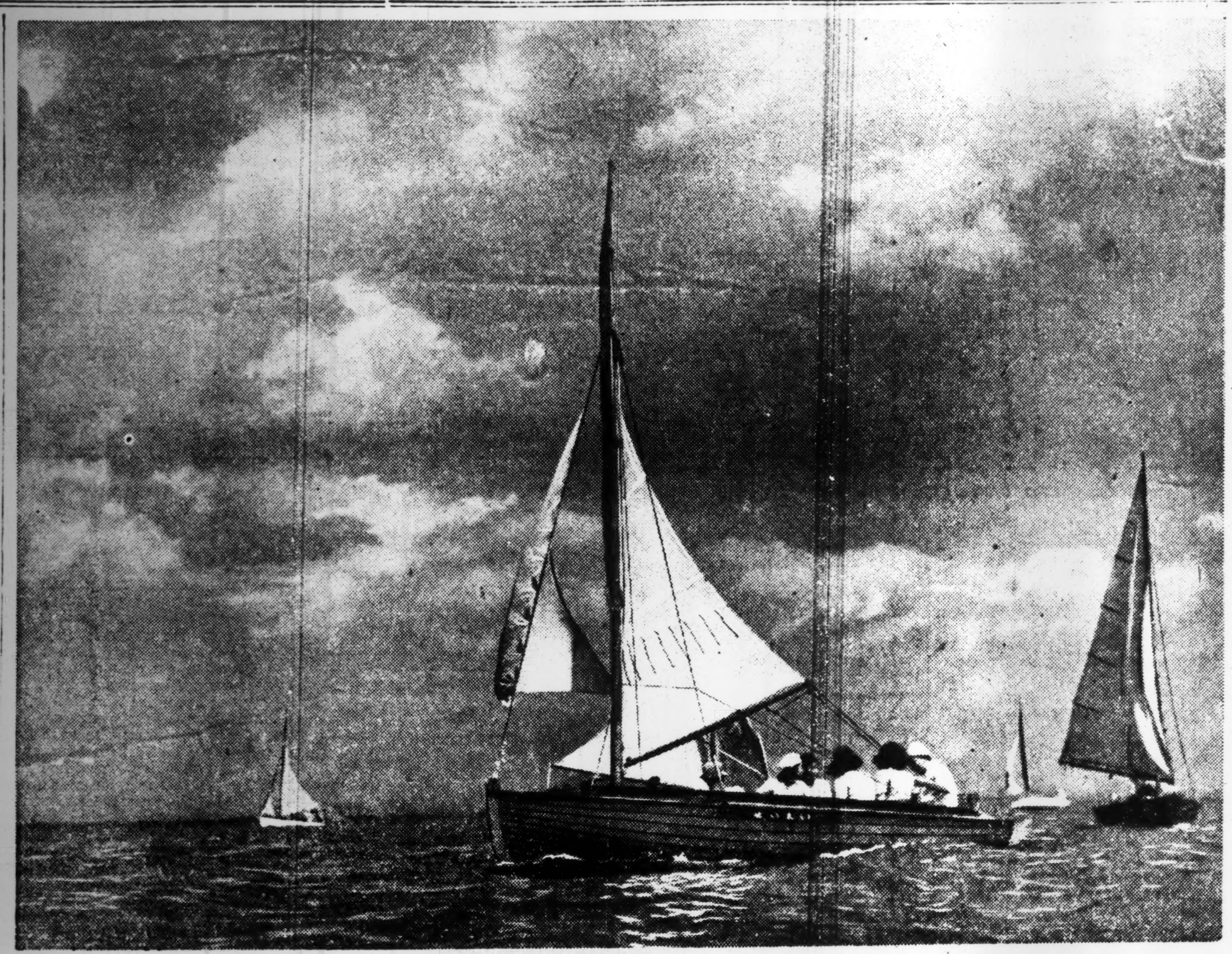
Mt. Takachiho is a typical volcanic peak, presenting a perfect conic shape from all sides. To climb this mountain, we may have our choice of three routes. The route which starts from the station we left a little while ago—the Takaharu station—and passes by the Sanu Shrine, is the shortest, but the most laborious. The most popular route is the one which starts from Kirishima Jingu station. The rest of these routes start from Makisono station. On each of these routes, there is a bus service available for a portion of the way.

One tradition says that it is on this mountain that Niniginomikoto descended from Takamagahara. About a fifteen minutes' bus ride up the mountainside from the Kirishima Jingu station, there stands the Kirishima Jingu Shrine, which is dedicated to Niniginomikoto. The shrine enclosure occupies about 181 acres of land, and a luxuriant growth of vegetation makes it a very secluded place.

The Kirishima Mountains are also blessed with hotsprings—nine spa resorts are found scattered about the mountains. There springs provide an abundant flow of healing waters, and on account of their elevated location and the wealth of the vegetation around them, they boast a refreshingly cool climate even in the height of summer. Kirishima with these spa resorts is really an ideal summer resort.

We have now finished our imaginary trip to Hyuga—a journey which took us through the eastern half of Kyushu. I hope that I have been able to convey to you even a fraction of the real beauty and wonder of this marvelous district, so dear to the hearts of every loyal subject of Nippon. I am fully aware of the difficulty of attempting to "get over" to a third person a true picture of the exquisiteness of a beautiful scene, the grandeur of a natural wonder, or the marvel of lovely music, for after all beauty is such an intangible thing.

I believe that the beauty of a scene lies in the quiet and unobstrusive presentation of its various attractions, and the great facts of history are the more eloquent for the silent and unassailable proofs they present.



KEEPING COOL IN THE SUMMER—GIRLS ON A SAILBOAT

A credit line to Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama's address was inadvertently omitted in the Tuesday morning edition story of the Japan Times and Advertiser featuring the envoy's brilliant lecture on Thai culture.

200 THAI STUDENTS RETURN TO BANGKOK

Greeted by Leaders After Safely Getting Back From Philippine Islands

Domei

BANGKOK, August 4.—Two hundred Thai students, including 19 girls, who had been studying in the Philippines before the outbreak of the war, returned here early yesterday evening to be welcomed by thousands of relatives, friends and government officials including Foreign Minister Luang Vichitr Vodharkarn and Education Minister Prayura Phamorn Montri.

Immediately upon their arrival after an absence of several years, the students gathered in the great dining salon of the Bangkok Station to hear Foreign Minister Vodharkarn describe the latest developments of the world situation since the signing of the Thai-Japanese Offensive and Defensive Alliance in December last year.

The Minister stressed that Thailand and Japan are now inseparably united in a common effort to crush the United States and Great Britain. Thailand is working shoulder to shoulder with Japan for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, he added.

Officials of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Education and the Foreign Office, as well as officials and the head of the Department of Enlightenment will speak to the newly-returned students during the week starting next Thursday to inform the students of the new world situation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The students will visit Premier Luang Pibul Songgram on August 12.

It was further understood that that Thai Government will instil in the minds of the students the true significance of the stand taken with Japan, and at the same time completely extirpate whatever American influences they may have absorbed during their stay in the Philippines.

In short, all foreign influences particularly the taint of Anglo-Americanism will be expelled from the bodies and minds of these young people and they will be remolded to become an integral part of the young generation that is the backbone of any country.

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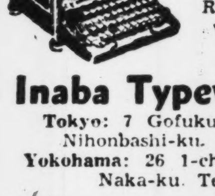
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Where The Twain Will Meet Again

TAKACHIO UEMURA
(Eastern Asia)

By virtue of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese influence is finding its outlet westward at a rapid pace, and as a natural outcome, the distance between the Orient and the Occident is being shortened considerably.

Presumably, therefore, Japan and Western Europe will come into contact, most probably in the vicinity of India, in the not distant future. It follows then, that the cultures of East and West will likewise be brought together, resulting in the crystallization of a delicae cultural accord;—a strange but interesting fate of the world's cultural history.

Ages ago, when the Aryan race disseminated European mythology from India to the West, the Oriental religion of India was introduced to the East.

World Map Changes

As a result of the heroic action to which Japan has resorted to, the map of the world, which we had come to take for granted until not so long ago, has now been revealed as having been based on an unstable foundation. When we consider the many changes effected in the cultural history of the world throughout the ages, it is plain that the world map has been drawn and redrawn many times.

Assuming that the world map has to be redrawn time and again, such a procedure is due to the fact that the civilization of the world, however complicated it may be, undergoes a rise or fall according to a certain time or place. The course of cultural history, when traced back, may be likened to a mighty river which gained its vastness as a result of meeting many streams and absorbing them on the way.

Mythology

Such transformations in culture hold true also in the case of mythology. The mythologies of many different nations, through a property common to all, were separated or brought together through the ages but it seems that they are finally forming into one gigantic structure that is to become a universal mythology as indicated by many facts in cultural history.

These circumstances are being clarified more and more as the comparative studies make headway on culture, mythology and ethnology. To cite one example, it is on the basis of comparative cultural study that the ideal of the common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia is in the course of materialization.

That is to say, the creation of the idea of a common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia is a clear manifestation that there actually exists a spiritual element common among the nations or races in this bloc.

Consequendy the vitally important task for Japan in the cultural field is to explain to the nations or races in Greater East Asia, and in the world as well, that the fundamental structure of Oriental culture can be built up on a certain cultural ideal or mythology common among the Greater East Asiatic bloc.

A glance at the states which created a culture characteristic of Japan should be proof enough that the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere can be placed above the Oriental idea or mythology, though of course many other examples, if need be, can be presented to testify this point.

Indian and Chinese Culture

To put it in a more explicit sense, the Japanese cultural spirit, as is widely known, was founded principally on the Indian idea tinged with the color of Chinese culture, but during the Changan Dynasty in which Chinese culture was at its culmination, her cultural accord was very brisk with the countries in southwest Asia.

Consequently there are many traditions emanating from these sources and propagated in Japan which we are prone to believe as our own. This is one of the examples suggesting that there has been a cultural accord even before a nation's culture was constructed on the basis of legends or mythologies. It further reveals a possibility that there is an idea common among the various races.

That mammoth building, Angkor Vat, in Cambodia, which was left by the Khmer race, is a good example indicating that the cultures of India and China met in this land years ago. By going through that famous record of Pierre Lotti's travels, "Pilgrimage to Angkor Vat," one cannot help but actually "feel" the blood of the forefathers of the Aryan race flowing in the building itself and in the gorgeous wood-work in its interior.

The construction of the building's pillars, as recognized by architectural circles, bears a striking resemblance to the style of Roman buildings while the architecture of the Bayon Mausoleum, which was constructed about 150 years before Angkor Vat, and which incidentally is the main portion of the Royal Palace of the Angkor Empire, is a replica of the Egyptian pyramids insofar as the building technique is concerned.

Architectural Accord

How is it then that these buildings were constructed in a similar style? Perhaps it was because the science of architecture in both East and West had something in common. It was proved that the Japanese garden, which was believed to have been copied from those in China, actually originated in Iran. In the case of Angkor Vat, however, the actual existence of the architectural accord still remains to be proved.

Such an accord or resemblance found among the nations in East Asia not only serves to form the foundation in the establishment of a common idea in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but they suggest also the potentiality of consolidating world culture.

Due to their primitive nature, the cultural structure among the peoples in various countries of the South, which were placed under Japanese influence following the outbreak of the present War, is not in an advanced stage and therefore the mythologies, legends and customs remain as of old, rendering it more or less simpler to conduct comparative researches on mythologies, legends, habits or forms. This considerably facilitates the study of relations between the Japanese and the races in the South.

Animism

There still exist in Japan structures identical with those occupied by Southern people while here and there one may discover certain customs which are common to both Japan and the South. On the other hand, the Japanese philologists explain that they can find many native tongues of the South among the Japanese waka or 31 syllable odes composed by poets of long ago.

There is no limit in citing these examples, but it may be of interest to point out here that animism, a primitive religion of the Orient which is the fundamental cause of various resemblances, still survives in the manners and customs of different regions.

In civilized countries such as Japan and China in the Orient, however, animism exists only as a pure philosophical and abstract element influencing these people's ways of thinking.

In other words, animism among the Japanese and Chinese remains in a refined form, whereas among the uncivilized races it exists in the primitive form. This is due doubtless to a lack of ability to philosophize the spirit of animism owing to the lower thinking power of the Souhern natives.

Conditions being what they are, the materials for discovering Oriental blood are shown vividly among these peoples. Japan as a leader in the Greater East Asia bloc, must steer them properly so as to transform their form of animism into an abstract idea of philosophy, wherein lies the ideal foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Driving Force

There were many intellectuals among the Annamese, Indonesians and Indians, it should be remembered, who realized the significance of the so-called "Asia for the Asiatics" campaign and offered spontaneous cooperation toward this end even before the outbreak of the current war. It is significant that all these leaders are well-educated people who graduated from European universities. In a sense, European culture, through these people, served as a driving force in awakening the Orient from its deep slumber.

The next problem is the form of relation and development which the Oriental idea might accomplish in thus contacting the European idea in the course of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This is really the foundation on which the new Orient is to be based, and consequently the development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity idea should be in parallel with various circumstances which are bound to occur in the constructive process.

Cultural Warfare

Affected by the war, however, East Asiatic and European influences will be brought to a closer proximity with the result that the cultural ties between East and West will likewise come to a closer contact. Not only that, but if a new Orient is to be constructed for various races who were hitherto under the spell of European culture, the establishment of Great East Asia itself means that the Southern peoples will be wrested away from Western influence, or in other words, this is cultural warfare.

If the current war is an armed conflict to gain control over materials, then the forthcoming battle which is to decide the final outcome will be a spiritual warfare. This will be the same bitter struggle which Japanese culture had been fighting against the Western nations for ages in order to build up the real cultural power that is today.

Viewed from the present state of affairs, therefore, it is all too clear that the new Oriental spirit will take the initiative in transforming Western culture. Historical movements such as these are indicative of a long stride taken by the Oriental spirit as advocated by Tenshin Okakura in his book, "The Oriental Ideal."

On the other hand, when we look at the relations of Eastern and Western cultural spirits from the standpoint of culture itself, it is not difficult to see that the world spirit, eventually, will introduce a new mythological consolidation. Everyone knows that the structures and art works of the Asuka and Nara periods in Japan are tinted with Greek art. The effect of Western civilization on Chinese culture during their Tang Dynasty, the blending of the Eastern and Western styles in the construction of Angkor Vat, all these are good examples of cultural relations. Another illustration which will show this phenomenon more clearly is the history of water-color painting.

Painting Technique

The water-color fresco, which is almost forgotten by Western art circles today, originated in the Eastern Roman Empire of Byzantine and was widespread at the time of the Italian Renaissance, but with the discovery and wide popularization of oil painting, the former died off gradually. The works of Botticelli, a famous muralist, have a close resemblance to Japanese painting—so close that both are at times mistaken for one another. The wall painting of Horyuji Temple in Nara is painted with the same technique.

In some cases people are led to believe that water-color is an art characteristic of the East and oil-painting of the West; but this is a gravely mistaken conception, for until the Renaissance a technical tradition of art similar to Oriental painting existed in the Occidental countries.

In short there were two traditions in the world history of art, viz, that of the Greeks, which was plane drawing, and that of the Byzantines, which was line drawing.

The former developed into the pivot of European art and the latter into Oriental art. Consequently there was a time when Oriental and Occidental arts resembled each other, but today they are separated into two traditions as a result of the difference in the extent of development which has taken place since then.

Two Ways of Thinking

The distinction between line and plane may not seem so conspicuous but it suggests nevertheless two different ways of thinking. The former is the consciousness of line and the latter of construction. Due to this difference in consciousness, metaphysics is centered on the movements of life. Calligraphy which is believed to be the original form of Oriental art, bluntly illustrates the Oriental manner of thinking. With reference to the life of the "line" of Japanese painting, if we look at it from a critic's point of view, we can see that it is something which is peculiar just as we find that the "plane" is peculiar to Occidental painting, and that there might be two ways of thinking.

The difference being in the manner of thinking it affects more or less the method, for instance of planning a garden or of modelling a costume. The western way of thinking is centered on the construction of an article and therefore when compared from the viewpoint of the character of philosophy the Oriental manner of thinking is more active.

To be more active would mean that it is easily tempted by superstition, mysticism, and animism, but so long as it is supported by a modern power of reasoning it will never fail to be a modern philosophy which will serve as a spiritual weapon to safeguard modern life.

Though a delicate problem we can say that in that sense it goes a long way toward protecting the primitive animism and mysticism of the Orient in a modern way. For instance the public opinions in the European countries and in the United States the unanimous in admitting that the smashing victories scored by the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are attributable to the unfathomable spiritual power of the Japanese people. This is evidence that the Oriental philosophy verifies its modern life.

Oriental Philosophy

Japan could not have accomplished such brilliant military successes only by spiritual power. The arms themselves, which were produced by modern science must have been as good as, if not better than, the weapons used by the enemy. Consequently the fact that decided the outcome of the war depended mainly on the spirit which enable the soldiers to make use of the arms to the best advantage. In other words it proves that the Oriental philosophy of life had ample power sufficient to make the most of the products of Western science.

It is in the formative arts, however, that the difference between Eastern and Western spirit stands out distinctly, and therefore it should be concluded that the accomplishments in painting or sculpture will be the most archetypal sign of the future relations between the Orient and the Occident. Whether in Europe or in the East, particularly in Japan, painting is facing a transitional period. At a time when the tradition of Japanese art is awakening, the transitional period deals with the question of how best to dispose of and unify the Western technique which we hitherto absorbed almost unconditionally. The transitional period of art in the West on the other hand slightly varies because such a period is being formed out of a predicament in which the Western people who had for years believed in the omnipotence of their own culture find themselves at the extremity of the art of painting. Such a plight explains the impotence of European art in grasping the actual world.

In order to force itself out of the predicament various researches and studies are now under way but one of the many things the Europeans are seeking for is the Oriental spirit, particularly the "line" in painting. The fact that Tsuguchi Fujita and a few others were acknowledged by the art circles in Paris should be ample evidence that they have come to recognize the value of the Orient.

There are many obvious traces that the Oriental art was already introduced to the European countries during the age of the Renaissance, and that the Royalty held love for Chinese arts and industrial products. Such a fancy however, might have been nothing more than the fulfilment of their desire to satisfy the hunger for exotic luxury.

In the 19th century the Goncourt brothers introduced the Japanese Ukiyoe to art circles in France, but this was altogether different from the cases of the European Royalty for it was introduced to seriously assess the value of Japanese art. The reason for selecting the Ukiyoe among many others was not to save Europe from danger.

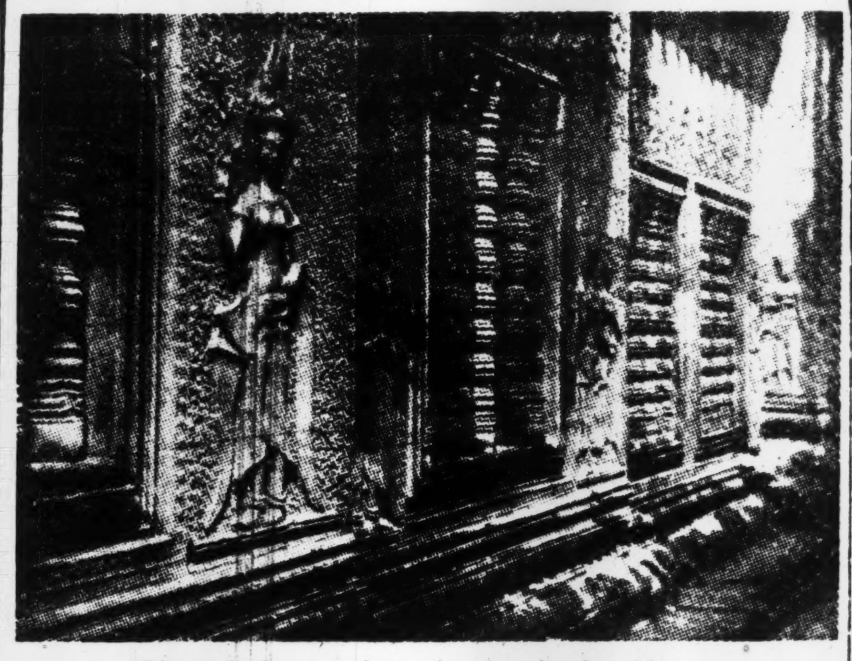
In Europe at that time the so-called European spirit was at its peak and its self-respect at its highest stage. The attempt of the Goncourt brothers may have come out of the superfluous energy on the part of the civilized people intoxicated with their golden age.

World Culture

The real reason for choosing the Ukiyoe was because it bore a close resemblance to the European realistic pictures, or in other words the Europeans appreciated and praised only the things that they could understand. Under these circumstances though the number of those who took interest in Ukiyoe increased, it was hardly possible to find those who really understood the Japanese artistic spirit.

Sad as it is the European countries today have no room left to display the erstwhile superfluous energy, for the situation has changed so radically during the past few years that there are some who predict the downfall of their own countries. They are currently exercising feverish efforts in her construction, and consequently the interest they have for the Orient is of a genuine nature, and as such may take the form of a serious struggle. And the result of the cultural contact thus made will doubtless serve to render a favorable effect upon the creation of world spirit or world culture.

The world spirit which separated into two parts of the globe is now blessed with a unique opportunity of meeting again and forming one unified world-spirit of the highest degree.



Part of the carvings in the Angkor Vat

The Angkor Vat

The Sayings Of Saigo The Great

THE PATH OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

All men, high and low, rich and poor, can walk the path of righteousness. Yao and Shun were teachers of ancient Chinese people, though they assumed the reins of government.

Though Confucius was so unfortunate as not to be employed not only by Lu but all the other states and went through a thousand hardships and lived a humble life till the end of his day, yet he succeeded in bringing up three thousand pupils who could walk the path of Justice.

Those who walk the path of righteousness are sure to experience misfortunes, and therefore they give no heed to the results of their undertakings or to their own lives.

CALMNESS OF MIND

As I have gone through all kinds of the ups and downs of life since my younger days, I shall never be disturbed, whatever misfortune I may meet with. I am very glad to have this calmness of mind.

THE BEST MAN

A man that seeks neither life, nor name, nor rank, nor money, is the most difficult to deal with. But such a man is the only person with whom the hardships of life can be shared, and such a man alone can render the greatest service to his country. He that walks in the way of righteousness is the only man who can be inspired with such feelings.

THE HEAVENLY WAY

He that walks the path of justice does not feel humiliated even if the whole world slanders him; neither does he think himself sufficient even if praised by the whole world. It is because he deeply believes in the Heavenly Way.

VIRTUE IS PRACTICE

He that does not intend to be a sage and regards himself as being unequal to the attempt, daunted by the matchless noble deeds of some ancient sage, is more cowardly than a man who runs away on the battlefield.

You must read the words of the wise with sincerity, and keeping in mind what they really mean, must reflect on your conduct. On the other hand, you may know their words and conduct to the minutest details, but all without avail. Men of today, it is true, can argue consistently, but they pay little attention to their own conduct. Not men who preach, but those who faithfully try to act up to the wise words they have read, excite my admiraion.

To read the words of the wise without practising them is as useless as to look on at a fencing exercise without practising it; in which case you will surely be compelled to run away when you are obliged to cross swords with another.

THE TRUE OPPORTUNITY

What is called opportunity by ordinary men means a chance—one that comes without our seeking. There is another kind of opportunity—a true and reliable one that comes to those who act in accordance with reason, and in conformity with the occasion.

切支丹宗門来朝實記

"The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan"

Being the Work of an anonymous author in the 5th year of Horeki (1755), the translation of which appeared in the Japan Herald in 1864.

Part I

We find on examining the history of Christianity that it was first brought to Japan in the 11th year of the reign of the 107th Emperor Ogimachi, in the time of Nobunaga.

This Nobunaga, being an unprincipled and perverse man, tore down the Shinto and Buddhist temples, and seized their possessions. His obstinate and unrestrained conduct was so great, that the good protecting gods, we may suppose, turned away their eyes. The devil, taking advantage of this opportunity to introduce false doctrines and wicked rites, brought over this religion, whereby an unknown multitude of people were destroyed.

This Christianity is a wicked religion that came from the country of Namban.

This Namban is bounded on the West by Indai, on the South by the country of Ume, on the North by Shoku, and on the East by the Ocean. It is 33,000 miles square and has 42 provinces. It is in a South-West direction from Japan and distant by sea more than 12,000 miles. The name of the King was Gojimbi. (This term no doubt refers to King Philip of Spain).

On a certain day the King assembled all his lords, and said, "On the North-East of this country there is a small country called Japan; all kinds of merchandise are shipped to it from India and Holland. It appears to be a country abounding in gold and silver. If we could only seize and get possession of it, it would promote the prosperity of our own and enrich the people; how do you think this can be accomplished?"

General Tenriki

Then Tenriki, the General of the right, whose height was nine feet, his color black, hair red, and voice like the sound of a large bell, advancing said, "I understand your Majesty's intention; nothing could be easier than to collect a large army in a few days, cross over and conquer Japan, and thus accomplish your Majesty's desire of making it a dependency of Namban."

The King greatly rejoiced and said, "Go, then, take a large army, cross over to that country, and carry out my wishes."

But Goki, the General of the left, contracting his eyebrows, said, "What General Tenriki has advised is not good, because Japan has frequently, before this, been attacked by some of the 42 provinces of Namban; but in not a single instance have they gained a victory. Senkotei also, the General of Hokuteki (Kublai Khan) made war upon Japan, but being the country of the Gods, and under their powerful protection, he also, as well as Namban, though they have invaded Japan seven times has always been defeated. Now it is my opinion that we should, as we did in the case of China, send thither persons proficient in religious discipline, who shall bring them into subjection by means of religious rites, and give money to those who are poor and afflicted. After we have in this way, gained over one-third of the people, we can send an army of a few thousand men, and with the assistance of those who are obedient to us, there is no doubt that we shall obtain the victory over them. We should not enter upon it with too much haste; let us reflect well upon it."

Tenrin Mountains

The King nodding, said, "What General Tenriki said was certainly reasonable, but what the General of the left has just said is exceedingly judicious. Let the great lords of the left and right mature a good plan."

When the inquiry was made as to what kind of a proficient in religion it should be that should be sent to Japan, the General of the left said.

"About one thousand miles to the West of this, are what called the Tenrin mountains. In these mountains is a place called Christian. Here are two religious devotees excelling in doctrine and miraculous power. One of them is called Padre Urugan, the other Padre Furaten. They are both priests, who having practised holy contemplation, can at pleasure, ascend into the air, without approaching the sky, or touching the earth. They can make it rain, and cause the wind to blow. From the possession of this miraculous power, their name of padre (Ba-te-ren in Japanese) is derived. Ba meaning to rend; Te, contraction of Ten the heavens, and Ren, to pass through the clouds. On this account they are called Bateren; this is the origin of the sect of the Bateren. Besides these there is a person called Raman (Iruman in Japanese). He is a disciple of the others. If by means of foreign religion and miraculous powers the people of Japan are brought into submission, your Majesty's desire will of course be attained."

The King greatly rejoiced and said, "Who shall we send to the Tenrin mountains?"

Urugan

Goki replied, "My son Goga may be sent." So Goga went to the country of Christian in the Tenrin mountains. After inquiring here and there, he at last found Urugan.

Goga, addressing him in the most respectful language, said, "Reverend Sir, I have come to you on a mission from the Kingdom of Namban. The great King of that country requests your assistance; I pray you, therefore, to come without delay to his capital."

Urugan, hearing, said, "What can His Majesty want with such a one as me, a hermit of the mountains?"

Goga replied, "Reverend Sir, your eminent virtues cannot be hidden. His Majesty wishes to send you to Japan, for the purpose of gaining the hearts of the people, and spreading abroad your religious arts."

Urugan, hearing, said, "I am a person of no talents, and am not able to go to Japan to spread abroad my arts. Return and tell this to the great King." So saying, he vanished.

Goga was greatly surprised, and not wishing to return in this way, he searched about; but on every side a cloud covered him, so that he could not see where he was going.

Having therefore nothing left for him to do, he returned to the capital of Namban, and reported the matter.

Goki said, "I think it has turned out thus, because we have been sparing of our presents to the Padre. If we once more send him costly presents of gold, silver, silk and cotton stuffs, he will certainly come."

So Goga was sent a second time, with a present of various precious things.

Second Mission

Now after Urugan had sent back the messenger, he said to Furaten, "The King of Namban sent Goga to call me to his capital, that he might sent me to Japan to spread abroad our religion, but I think it is only a scheme of the King, who is profoundly avaricious, to gain the hearts of the people. On examining the North-East signs of the horoscope, I see they are uncommonly pure, so that it would be impossible to adapt my arts to them. I therefore decline to go."

Furaten, hearing, said "You have done right and how often soever he may send for you, do not go." They went together into their mountain cave.

Now General Goga came the second time, bearing various presents to the cave of Urugan. "My great King," he said, "has sent me with the most pressing order for you to come. These are the presents he has sent your Reverence."

So saying, he brought out the presents and spread them out before Urugan. Urugan seeing them, said, "I am a retired hermit dwelling amongst the mountains, it is not proper for me to lay eyes upon such things as these."

So saying he vanished, and Goga, finding it impossible to do anything, again returned to the capital, and reported the matter. The King said, "Truly he is a sage, let General Goki now go himself."

So father and son went together, in great state, to the mountains, and urging the strongest reasons, said to Urugan, "Everything below the heavens, whether high or low, belongs to the King; whether right or wrong you should obey the King's orders; if you do not, you cannot any longer dwell in these mountains."

Acquiescence

Urugan, after a short silence, said, "Well, I will obey the King's commands and come, but I have a companion in this mountain, from whom I ought to take leave; please wait a short time."

He disappeared, they knew not where. General Goki and his son thought it probable that he was deceiving them, but complied with this request and waited.

Urugan went to Furaten and said, "I have thrice declined going, but the General of the left has come himself and is so urgent that I shall have to comply with the King's command and go with him. It may be it will turn out as it did in deluding the people of China. I will cross over to Japan and see what the prospects are, but I do not think I will succeed in Japan as I did in China; but if affairs turn out well, I will send you a letter, and then you can come to my assistance, and thus accomplish the King's wishes."

So saying he took leave of Furaten, and returned to the place where General Goki and his son were waiting for him. They were greatly pleased, and causing him to ride in a palanquin which they had prepared, they returned to the capital of Namban.

(To Be Continued)

Explanatory Notes on the Record

At first sight this Record appears to be wildly inaccurate, but closer examination shows it to contain, tinged with tradition, some well established facts.

Chief of these seems to be that Christianity was exterminated not so much on religious as on political grounds. As already mentioned, the first ruler of Japan to initiate the persecution was Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Until 1587 missionary accounts report the receipt of innumerable favors from Hideyoshi, but in that year his attitude changed completely.

The classic reason always given by historians for his fury against the Christian religion and his martyrdom of the Twenty-Six Saints at Nagasaki on February 5, 1597, is the statement made by the pilot of a Spanish galleon, the San Felipe, which had been seized by the orders of Hideyoshi.

The pilot, desirous to save his ship and cargo, attempted to overawe the Japanese authorities by describing the might of Spain and, in reply to a question as to how his king came to possess so many lands, said that the method adopted was to begin by sending into the countries he wanted to conquer priests, who induced the people to embrace the Catholic religion and, when they had made considerable progress, to send troops who, combined with the new Christians, had little trouble in accomplishing the rest.

This statement of the pilot of the San Felipe had a certain element of truth in it. But judging from old Spanish manuscripts, the Japanese had, besides this verbal information, an example of Spain's religious methods at their doors. This was the Spanish expedition sent from Manila in 1596 to assist the King of Cambodia against the King of Champan. (Annam).

According to an old manuscript, the King of Cambodia sent to Manila a Spaniard, Don Diego de Veloso, asking Spanish assistance against the King of Champan. At a conference between the Ambassador of the King and the Governor-General, the Archbishop and other Royal Spanish Officials it was decided that the aid asked should be given provided that the King embraced the Catholic Faith and permitted Catholic priests to enter his Kingdom freely; that the Spaniards were given a port and suitable land for colonization; that the King paid all the expenses of the expedition and took an oath to be faithful to the King of Spain; that in the event of success against Champan that country was to be divided between Spain and Cambodia; that native worship was forbidden; and finally that the King consulted the Spaniards as to his successor.

Another writer in Manila at the same period, summing up a description of Champa, considered it to be one of the most important strategical positions in the East and declared it could be conquered and maintained by 150 Spaniards with 500 local troops.

In the 16th Century Japanese junks used to trade regularly to the Philippines, the old Siam, Cambodia, Champan and Cochin-China, so that news of these preparations must certainly have been carried back to Japan, and although the Spanish expedition which left Manila in 1596 did not meet with complete success, its operations in Champa and Cambodia were no doubt fully reported. It is easy to understand how ready credence was given to the words of the pilot of the San Felipe, and how the story of the successful use of religious penetration into Champa became current in Japan.

Besides the above, the Japanese authorities had other disquietening reports on the political possibilities of Christianity from Japanese who accompanied Catholic priests to Europe and Mexico. There was the embassy to the Pope from the Princes of Kyushu whose members returned in 1591. In 1614 the Daimyo of Sendai, Date Masamune, also sent an envoy to His Holiness through Mexico and Spain. In 1622 Ibi Masayoshi, a Tokugawa official, who had been sent abroad by Iyeyasu in 1615, returned and his report could have been anything but reassuring. The Dutch and English merchants who reached Japan in 1609 and 1613 respectively also lost no time in impressing on Japanese officials the dangers to be apprehended from Catholicism. It is no wonder, therefore, that Christianity came to be linked with aggression, and its followers to be regarded as political rebels.

Corollary to this are the warnings given in the "Record" against the insiduous methods adopted by the missionaries to gain converts. From the missionaries themselves we learn how at first they attempted to convert by humility and works of charity but were compelled, for want of success, to clothe themselves in fine raiment and seek out the rich nobles, for with their conversion, that of their followers was easy.

Hence the "Record" tells how Christianity began to dazzle the nobility until it endangered the realm. As the man who exposed his country to these dangers, Oda Nobunaga the predecessor of Hideyoshi, is held up in the "Record" as the villain, while Hideyoshi is shown as the national hero who saw through the cunning wiles of the missionaries to dominate the land preparatory to the introduction of a foreign army of conquest.

MEETING TO ADJUST COMMODITY PRICES

Committee to Discuss Adjustment of Prices in Co-Prosperity Sphere

ALL QUESTIONS COVERED

To Seek Smooth Interchange of Commodities Between Japan And E. Asia

The Central Collaboration Council for Price Adjustment has decided to hold the first meeting of the committee for the study of price questions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which has been established in the General Affairs Department in the Council, on August 7 at Sugar Dealers' Meeting Hall at Hibiya Park, with a view to discovering perfect counter-measures against any possible evil effect on the prices of commodities at home due to interchange of various daily necessities between different regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nippon Kogyo.

The committee meeting will discuss all questions of importance concerning the adjustment of the price of commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, smooth execution of interchange of all daily necessities between different regions in the Common Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, stabilization of prices at various regions in the Common Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, etc.

The subjects of study at the meeting are as follows:

1. Questions concerning the adjustment of prices with direct bearings on the smooth interchange of commodities between different regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia

(a) Measures for adjustment of prices between the commodities in Japan Proper and those in other regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to effect smooth interchange between them.

(b) Measures for adjustment of prices between Asiatic Continent (Kwantung Province, Manchoukuo, and China) and various southern regions.

2. Study of composite measures to secure smooth interchange of daily commodities between Japan and various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, and between one region and another in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(a) Questions concerning the establishment of a system to effect smooth exchange, gathering, and distribution of commodities.

(b) Questions concerning the establishment of a system to control the interexchange of commodities.

(c) Questions concerning the measures to be taken for coordination of financial and foreign exchange policy.

3. Questions concerning stabilization of prices and prevention of high prices at various regions of Greater East Asia.

(a) Questions concerning the coordination of prices.

(b) Questions concerning absorption of currency.

(c) Questions concerning maintenance of low prices and adjustment of distribution, freightage, etc.

WARTIME SAVINGS MOUNT SHOWING NATION'S ZEAL

Figures as Compared With Same Period of 1941 Reveal Huge Increase

Reflecting the zeal and enthusiasm of the Japanese people to cooperate with the Government authorities in stabilizing Japan's national finance throughout the duration of the War of Greater East Asia, the amount of postal savings in the country is increasing at a surprisingly high speed, says the Chugai.

During the twenty-seven days following July 1, an increase of ¥316,000,000 was observed over the amount at the end of June, showing an increase by ¥95,000,000 as compared with the increase effected during the same period of July, 1941, over the amount at the end of June that year.

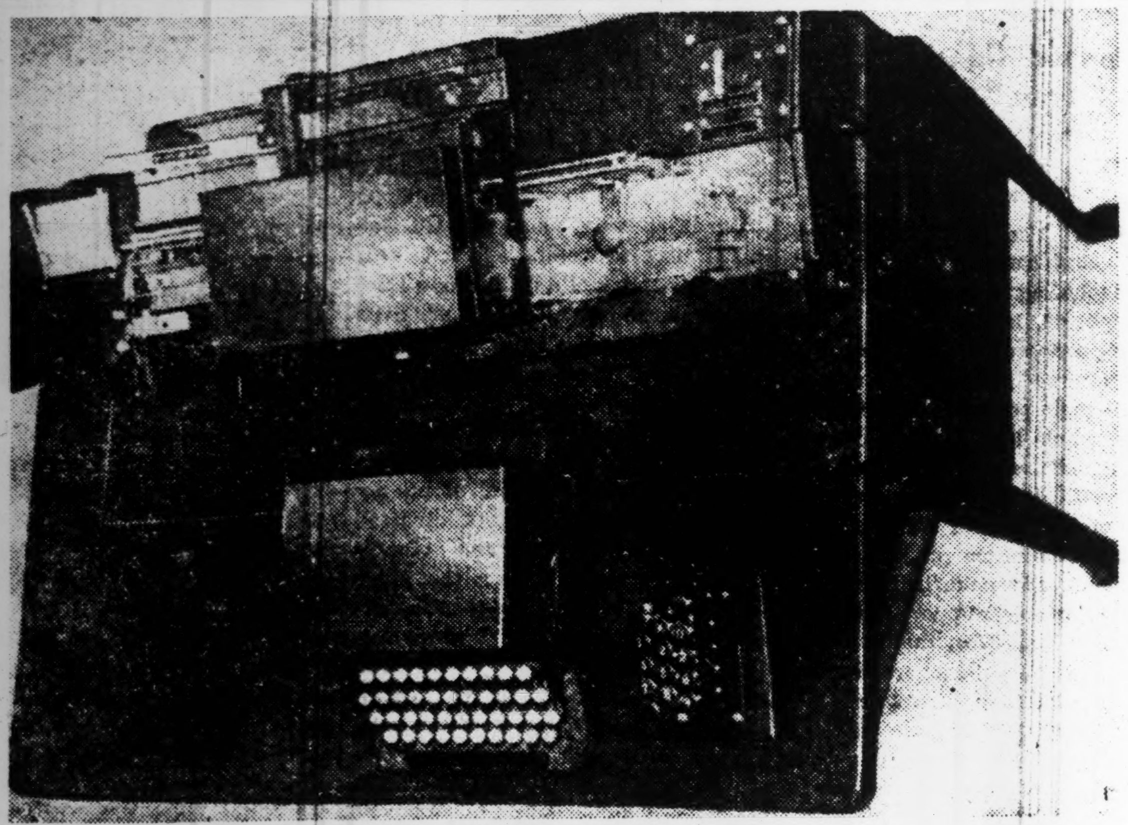
In June last, an increase of ¥238,000,000 was seen over the amount at the end of May last to the great satisfaction of all parties concerned. The result achieved during the twenty-seven days since July 1, however, is larger by ¥78,000,000 than the increase observed in June last. The total increase to be achieved by the end of this month over the figures on the last day of June will reach ¥350,000,000.

The above figures are very remarkable indeed, considering the fact that the rate of increase in the amount of postal savings generally falls low in July and August. The unusual phenomenon may be taken as an embodiment of the zeal of the Japanese nation to execute duties as unarmed soldiers at home.

Committee to Be Formed

The nation-wide Monetary Control Association is now in touch with parties concerned in connection with the projected formation of a committee for the exclusive object of absorbing monetary funds, with Toyotaro Yuki, chairman of the association and concurrently president of the Bank of Japan, and Shujiro Sasaki Vice-President of the Dai-Ichi Bank, representing a body of promoters, reports the Miyako.

For Accuracy and Speed



Above is shown one of the big calculating machines turned out in our country. Operated either by hand or electricity, these machines have a threefold merit of speed, accuracy and durability. The figures are, like in all other machines of this kind, automatically printed on cards as the calculations are made. As a result there is no need for the members of the Sphere to get American-made machines as local made ones are as superior as any that may be put on the market. (Through the courtesy of the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun)

FINANCES OF JAPAN MUCH STRENGTHENED

Nation's Income Grows Three Times—Productive Power Also Increasing Rapidly

Writing in a recent issue of the Miyako under the title of "The Mystery of Wartime Economy," Professor Yuzo Hara gives interesting facts in testimony of the unexpectedly great financial strength being exhibited by Germany and Japan in the present great war. The gist of his article follows:

"In wartime, a belligerent nation often exhibits an unexpectedly great financial strength, managing to disburse enormous expenditures involving astronomical figures on the one hand, and effecting a remarkable increase of the income and savings of the people on the other hand, as stated by Dr. Funk of Germany.

"In this respect, however, Japan is achieving no small successes. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan's national expenditures including extraordinary war expenditures amounted to ¥74,000,000,000 the expenditures for 1942-3 alone amounting to ¥24,000,000,000. The execution of the enormous budgets will increase the total amount of various bond issues of Japan up to ¥60,000,000,000 of which ¥10,000,000,000 represents the total amount of bonds issued since the early days of Meiji till the outbreak of the China Affair.

"The rest, or about ¥50,000,000,000 is the amount of bonds issued after the outbreak of the China Affair. The total amount of the bond issues between 1937 and 1941 reached ¥26,300,000,000 of which ¥21,800,000,000 has been absorbed so far. The balance amounting to ¥4,500,000,000 is held by the Bank of Japan.

"In keeping with the expansion of Japan's state finance and the increase of its currency in circulation, the income of the Japanese nation has become three times as large as it was in pre-war days, while the productive power of the country is also increasing by leaps and bounds.

"In the fiscal year 1938, the Japanese people were required to save ¥8,000,000,000. Now, they are required to save ¥23,000,000,000.

"On the whole, the financial strength of the Japanese people has grown three times in the past several years, and at the same time, their productive power is rapidly increasing.

"The deposits with ordinary banks, which had reached ¥11,000,000,000 just before the outbreak of the China Affair, are now in excess of ¥29,700,000,000. Thus, the 'mystery of wartime economy' in fighting Japan. In connection with financial affairs, everything is going very smoothly with Japan."

NITRIC FERTILIZER CORP. TO BE ORGANIZED SHORTLY

Purpose of New Company Is Creation of An Autarchy Of Supplies

Under the sponsorship of the North China Development Company, promoters concerned are expected to hold their meeting shortly for the formation of a corporation to be called the Japan Nitric Fertilizer Company with a capital of ¥40,000,000 in the course of this month, reports a Domei correspondent from Peking, according to the Kokumin.

The formation of this corporation has been effected, according to the paper, by the desirable creation of an autarchy of fertilizer supplies in North China in keeping with the development of immense plaster deposits in Shansi province. It is said that ammonia, turned out from coal equally obtained in the same province, can be chemically combined with plaster for production of sulphate of ammonia which will go a long way toward the amplification of fertilizer supplies not only in North China but all over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, observes the paper.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.0	.10
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.2	.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.2	.20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.45	Same

KEY WARES REMAIN FIRM ON STOCK MART

Quotations in Short-Term Section Strong Despite Weakness in Long-Term

The Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a continued lull yesterday. It is evident that the influx of encouraging overseas news fails to stimulate the market these days due to the large volume of dealings needing liquidation toward the end of this month, according to vernacular papers.

Taken as a whole, the listed wares in the long-term section turned easier, there being no signs of fresh activity on the part of the bulls' camp.

The short-term section was singularly firm, and quotations of the key wares remained strong in defiance of the weak tone in the long-term section.

The spot market was noticeably cheerless in sympathy with the long-term section.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.00, N.Y.K. ¥108.30, its new ¥93.20, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥101.20, and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.40

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	69.5	d .1	....	69.9
Do. new (25)	40.5		40.8	41.3
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)	....		153.5	153.1
Do. new (25)	101.0	d .2	101.0	102.8
Tei'ku Rayon n. (37½)	89.4	d .3	89.7	....
Toyo Rayon new (50)	69.0	d .4	....	....

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	108.5		108.5	108.7
Do. new (37½)	93.1	d .2	93.7	94.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.0	u .1	83.3	83.4
Do. new (25)	....		54.4	55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	87.2	d .1	88.0	87.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.2	d .4	84.7	85.2

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
S. M. R. (50)	....		72.5	72.7
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	64.1		64.6	65.1
Toyo Ball Bearing	....		89.0	88.5
Japan Nickel	45.8	d .7	46.0	46.3
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.4		....	....
Japan Piston Ring	79.5		80.0	80.4
Furukawa Ind.	138.6	d .3	94.7	95.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.9	d .9	139.0	138.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.0	134.1	134.0	134.0
N. Y. K., new	92.7	93.0	29.7	93.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	151.7	151.7	151.7	....
Do. new	100.9	101.2	100.9	101.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.1	89.3	89.1	89.4
Osaka Stock, new	72.5	72.5	72.5	....
Japan Steel Tube	68.2	68.3	68.2	....
Japan Oil	76.5	77.0	76.5	76.7
S. M. Railway	72.1	72.3	72.2	72.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.4	84.5	84.4	84.5
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.1	75.8	76.1
Japan Mining	58.4	58.8	58.8	58.8
Manchurian Ind.	57.9	57.9	57.9	....

Bill Clearings

Aug. 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	217,199	118,235
Balance	23,630	13,026

JAPAN'S TRADE FLEET WILL DOMINATE SEAS

Okada Shows Why Japan Is Destined to Become World's Biggest Maritime Nation

(Continued From Saturday)

In the days of the Meiji, Japan's naval commanders and officers were mostly natives of Kagoshima Prefecture. At present, however, many of the commanders and officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy hail from inland prefectures like Yamagata which has no coastline. This shows that all people of Japan, whether they are born near the seacoast or not, are naturally fond of seamen's life. There is hardly another nation like this in the world. Many countries have long coast lines, while some are entirely surrounded by sea. But many of them, China and India, for instance, are rather unwilling to make the oceans the fields of their activities.

The American people, though they have long coast lines on both sides of their country, are unfit for sea life. From this fact it is clear that no nation in the world but the Japanese is destined to take the place of Britain as a maritime nation.

For many years in the past, the Japanese people strove hard to beat Britain in foreign trade and marine transportation, but without complete success. This was chiefly because of the unshakable influence, the British people had maintained over the financial communities and trade centers of the world.

It is remarkable that the Japanese people, under such a difficult situation, have succeeded a great deal in elevating Japan's position as a trading and maritime nation. Japan at present stands in an excellent position to establish herself as the biggest trading and maritime nation in the world.

Third Maritime Nation

But for the blow she suffered in the first Great War, Germany would have replaced Britain as a maritime nation. Putting aside all questions about Germany's chance in this respect, we must recall the fact that prior to the outbreak of the present Great War, Japan was the third maritime nation in the world, the second position being occupied by the United States. In fact, however, the American people were unworthy of the position their country occupied. About 50 or 60 per cent of all goods to and from Japan was conveyed by Japanese mercantile vessels, whereas the American mercantile fleet could carry only 30 per cent of the goods to and from the country.

The fact that the American people, in spite of the favorable natural conditions they enjoy, could not do much better is eloquent proof of their incapability for seafaring life. This weak point in the American nation has been clearly told in the miserable defeats she is experiencing ever since the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific.

We do not make light of the capabilities of the American nation without good reason. Judging from the strength of the United States as a maritime nation in comparison with Japan, it is very clear that Japan is destined to take the place of Britain in this respect. All traders and navigators of Japan are confident in their power and efficiency as successors to British traders and navigators.

Cling to Old Position

The British people are still clinging to the position Britain has maintained for many years in the past. In order to maintain her position as the biggest trading and maritime nation, Britain may try to remove the center of her economic power to New York. Japan's economic power, which is rapidly growing larger, however, will soon be strong enough to overpower the new economic center which the British nation may establish in New York.

Japan's foreign trade has always been growing larger in keeping with her advance in marine transportation. Therefore, it is very clear that Japan's position as a trading nation will be rapidly promoted with the development of her activities in marine transportation.

At present, the first thing Japan is required to achieve is to beat the enemy, and in order to beat the enemy, she must devote her efforts to the expansion of her mercantile fleet that is required for the transportation of arms, munitions, and various products of economic value. In order to achieve her immediate purpose, Japan is now required to build mercantile vessels of the standard type.

No Easy Task

The transportation of various materials directly required for the successful execution of Japan's military operations is by no means an easy task. It is, therefore, necessary that we should do our very best to complete this gigantic work on hand.

In view of the important position Japan is expected to occupy after completion of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the Japanese people must not be satisfied with only the execution of the hard task on hand. Especially those engaged in the marine transportation business are required to conduct a careful study of the ideal type of post-war vessels.

In connection with the economic construction of Greater East Asia, the military authorities of Japan, says Mr. Okada, must consider the promotion of all facilities of marine transportation, not only in connection with the transportation of troops but also of various materials of importance. In Mr. Okada's opinion, speedy transportation of people and the daily commodities for them are also essential for the speedy economic construction of Greater East Asia. And it goes without saying that the people and their daily necessities cannot be transported on board the same steamers as coal and ore carriers.

(To Be Continued)

DEMAND IS STRONG FOR SPOT RAW SILK

Export of Rayon and Staple Fiber Goods to Thailand, French Indo-China Decided

YOKOHAMA, August 3.—The demand for spot raw silk continued strong last week, but business was handicapped and limited daily to around 600 bales by short supply, which was more serious of export silk. The prices were supported and closed for the week at ¥1,525 for white 13/15 deniers, grade D, at ¥1,495 for white 20/22 deniers, grade A, and at ¥1,440 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade A. The futures market was still without any appreciable change.

For July, the raw silk supply and demand position was even more bullish than before, according to the Yokohama Kumiai's return, which show a decrease in arrivals from the same month, 1941, with a total of 25,308½ bales, while re-shipments to the interior increased 5,582 bales over June, 1942, with a total of 20,884½ bales. These conditions of arrivals and re-shipments resulted in reducing the stocks in Yokohama and Kobe, where they were less than 20,000 bales at the month end, a figure unusually small for the best new silk season as at present.

For July, the closing price for current month delivery on the bourse was ¥15.40, being considerably better than the spot price for the same goods the same day. This was owing to a scarcity of export silk to be delivered on the bourse. On the spot market, too, the same silk is said to be nearly exhausted, while it is beyond estimate how much of it will be brought in this month. The holders seeing this, are indifferent, giving a good turn to export silk business. In fact, export silk forms a very small part of the present arrivals, which are mostly of new silk, and it is priced stronger than home use silk in natural consequence.

Cocoon Production

For 1942, the total production of cocoons in Japan was estimated officially at first at 73,000,000 kamme, but subsequent climatic and other conditions have made it hard to expect something like a crop as estimated. The Government has, therefore, a counter plan to produce additionally about 1,000,000 kamme of cocoons in the last part of autumn this year, it is reported, by using mulberry leaves left after the end of the usual autumnal season of sericulture, when plenty of the leaves being no longer available for silkworm rearing, has hitherto been used only as fodder or manure. This year, however, it is planned to make use of them for sericulture by extending the autumnal season of silk raising.

An allocation of export of rayon and staple fiber goods to Thailand and French Indo-China for July to September is reported to have been at last decided officially, those having a record of business with these two countries or even with any other country being entitled to receive the allocation, subject to applications to be sent in not later than August 5. The time is thus arriving at last, when the much-hoped-for business with the two important members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be resumed, followed in due course by that with the Dutch East Indies, another good customer of Japanese textile manufactures. An investigation reveals that the stocks of the goods held here are sufficiently lar[ge] to satisfy prospective requirement for them from these countries for a time to come. In this connection, an opinion is that, at first, staple fiber goods will take the lead in the export business; for they have been improved in quality to an extent where they are now able to meet the wishes of foreign consumers.

Control Associations

An announcement has been made of the establishment of control associations for cotton, staple fiber, rayon, silk, wool, and hemp, of the Textile Manufactures Distribution Council, and of the Textile Control Council to be formed of the above six organizations as members. This will bring at last under perfect national control, the textile industry, of which organization there have been great complications in the past. There are the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, the silk and Rayon Control Association, the Woollen Control Association, and the Hemp Control Association to be organized as above each by the manufacturers of cotton, staple fiber, rayon, silk, woollen and hemp yarn and fabric manufacturers.

In accordance with the policy of establishing the Silk and Rayon Control Association as mentioned above, the plan is under way for the formation of the proposed silk and rayon manufacturing control company cooperatively by the Government and the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers' Association. The concern will be capitalized at about ¥70,000,000, and its principal object will be to carry out the program of silk and rayon fabric production as arranged officially, and upon its establishment, which is expected during the course of this month, the existing Silk and Rayon Manufacturers' Associations will be dissolved and their staffs joined to it or to the Silk and Rayon Control Association.

Japan Supplies Paper

About 80 per cent of the demand for paper in Manchoukuo is supplied from abroad, Japan being the major supplier. There are two large paper manufacturing companies in Manchoukuo, namely, the Yalu Paper Manufacturing Company and Matsuura Paper Manufacturing Company. The former is capitalized at ¥5,000,000 representing the Okura and Ohashi interests and has a capacity of 12,000 tons for pulp and 8,500 tons for paper. The latter is capitalized at ¥300,000 and has a capacity of 900 tons. Until the foundation of Manchoukuo there were a number of minor paper mills operating in the country, including the Funing Paper Company, which has since been merged.

Chrysalis of Silk Worms Now Play Big Part In Production of Edible Oil, Says Journal

An interesting article is given in the July 18 issue of the International Economic Weekly, published by the Domei News Agency, dealing with the important role chrysalises of silk worms are playing in the production of oil for cooking and industrial uses, as well as the productions of silk stuffs.

The article in brief follows:

"Prior to the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, a certain country in Europe placed a huge order with our exporters for cocoons of silk worms. Judging from the industrial features of the country in question, nobody here suspected her utilization of cocoons for any other purpose but fiber products. With reports collected from various sources, however, it was finally ascertained that the cocoons had been intended for the production of chrysalis oil. The ingenious people of the country had made it their object to turn out oil from the chrysalises in the cocoons.

"As for Japan, the utilization of the chrysalis began to assume an important item of chemical research in consequence of the stoppage of silk imports to the United States and the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. It was about 1934 that our chemical experts first started to utilize chrysalises for possible by-products in parallel with the production of raw silk.

Contains 30 Per Cent Oil

"The prime virtue of the chrysalis consists in the production of oil. As a matter of fact, dry chrysalises deposit nearly 30 per cent of oily substance, the importance of which may be seen when compared with soya beans, which yield 18 per cent of oily substance.

"It will be remembered that the production of chrysalis oil was ignored for many years due to the rancid smell of the product, and that the consumption of this oil was formerly confined to industrial circles, or as a raw material in the manufacture of washing soap. But the removal of the odour was successfully conducted for the first time in 1939 at the chemical laboratory of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The method of its removal was effected by steam spray with the oil under slight pressure. The invention of this method was followed by the popular revival of chrysalis oil production and the resultant growth of chemical research for the perfection of odour removing and refining processes.

"Subsequently it was discovered that chrysalis oil contained a large percentage of albuminous substance and vitamin B2, both of which are indispensable for human subsistence. Thus is was that the Agriculture and Industry Ministry redoubled efforts for the development of this industry, so as to enrich the resources of oil and albuminous substances in this era of emergency.

Formation of Corporation

"Under date of August 14, of last year, the Agriculture and Industry Ministry revised the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Sericultural Industry Control Law and simultaneously promulgated the Regulations for Chrysalis Oil Enterprisers, whereby any party inclined to engage in the production of chrysalis oil is duty bound to apply for the Agriculture Ministry's permission beforehand. At the same time, the ministry ordered the formation of a corporation called the 'Sericulture Utilization and Development Company' in the hope of a marked expansion in this line of industry.

"At the present time, the number of companies connected with this industry totals 11, including the Sericulture Spinning Company, and 14 factories operated by these companies are engaged in the production of chrysalis oil according to the water pressure extracting process.

"It is interesting to note at this stage that the major half of oil supplied for domestic use today consists of chrysalis oil, which contains a much larger percentage of nutritious substance through its oleic acid content than the ordinary oil hitherto in use in the culinery department. Herein lies the superiority of chrysalis oil to soya bean oil, as shown in the following table.

Comparative Percentages of Acidities

	Saturant Acid	Oleic Acid	Linol Acid	Linolein Acid
Olive Oil	13%	75%	10%	—%
Bran Oil	20	45	35	—
Soya Bean Oil	4	32	51	—
Sesame Seed Oil	—	48	37	—
Cotton Seed Oil	21	33	43	—
Chrysalis Oil	20	35	12	28
Hemp Seed Oil	8	13	30	40

TANNIN TO BE PRODUCED FROM VEGETABLES SOON

In View of Prospective Supplies Of Material From South

It has been decided by parties connected, with the projected Hide and Leather Control Association, to start production of tannin from raw vegetable materials on a large scale, reports the Chugai.

The paper adds that synthetic tannin and spruce extract (a by-product of paper) have been popularly marketed and that the comparatively small supplies of tannin made from raw vegetable materials have hitherto handicapped the workmanship of hide and leather articles. In view, however, of the prospective supplies from now on of abundant raw vegetable materials from the Southern Regions, there is every reason to anticipate a considerable improvement and expansion of this line of industry in Japan, concludes the paper.

International Law Undergoing Changes

(Continued from Page 6)

unknown and nebulous restrictions on the capacity of a state the existence of which is officially recognized, by calling it a "de facto" state, or its government a "de facto" government (as though there were something invalid in being in complete control!) is certain to lead to confusion and injustice. A custom, to be valid, must be definite and certain: this custom of stigmatizing governments with which we enter into friendly relations is too vague to have any real meaning whatever.

(To Be Concluded)

Company Gets New Name

It was decided at the meeting of the Directors of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Company, which took place on August 3 at the Nissan Building, that the company hereafter should be called the Tokai (or the Eastern Sea) Steamship Company, states the Domei.

The decision of the Directors' meeting will be submitted to the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company to be held at the same building on August 28.

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Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi,
Yuzuru Kimura,
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EQUIPMENT CORPORATION CONTINUING ACTIVITIES

Industrial Body Scheduled to Raise Working Funds by Floating New Debentures

The activities of the Industrial Equipment Corporation are going on in earnest parallel with the industrial reorganization of our country, and the corporation is scheduled to raise working funds by issuing a first lot of debentures amounting to ¥30,000,000 in August, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

The paper seems to take it for granted that the issue of debentures signifies redoubled activities of the corporation, and that the corporation is likely to be a pivotal organ of the wartime industries of our country upon the formalization of practical measures in connection with the gigantic shipbuilding program.

It is recalled, states the paper, that the corporation recently fixed prices for the contemplated purchases of idle machines in iron foundries, mechanical factories, cotton spinning and rayon and staple fiber mills according to the industrial reorganization program. In view, therefore, of the need for speeding up the industrial reorganization by increasing working funds, the corporation has decided to hold a regular semi-monthly meeting with high officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry for discussions as to the ways and means for the positive development of the corporation's enterprises.

To Issue New Bonds

The Government will float its fourth wartime savings bonds, involving ¥60,300,000, and fourth wartime patriotic bonds, amounting to ¥34,500,000, during the period of one month from August 21 to September 21, it was announced by the Finance Ministry on Monday, reports Domei.

The new bonds are redeemable within 20 years.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1942

India's Opportunity

With the approach of the national committee meeting of the Congress Party of India, the world's interest is being more deeply aroused in the Indian problem. The national committee meeting is to be held in Bombay on August 7 to consider the resolution demanding the withdrawal of British political power from India, adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress Party at its recent Wardha Conference. In view of the general trend of Indian opinion since the Wardha Conference, there is no doubt that the resolution referred to will be unanimously confirmed. Eager to avert such a contingency, the British authorities have been doing everything in their power either to coax or to intimidate the Indian leaders into the modification of their attitude. After the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps to reach a compromise with the Indian leaders, the Duke of Gloucester was sent to India evidently on a similar mission but his mission was apparently as dismal a failure.

Finding the Indian leaders adamant, the British authorities have been adopting a minatory attitude recently. Quite recently, Colonel Leopold S. Amery, the British Secretary of State for India, indicated in the House of Commons that Britain has no intention whatever of modifying her point of view as set forth in the Cripps' proposals and that she is ready to suppress India's recalcitrant elements by recourse to armed force. Britain is a master-hand at bluffing and time was when her bluff policy told excellently, but it stands no chance of success now as it is no longer backed by strong military strength. As a matter of fact, nothing daunted, the Indian National Congress Party is resolved to launch a nation-wide disobedience movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in the event of its demand for the withdrawal of British political power from India being rejected by the British Government. This strong stand of the Congress Party is supported by the leaders of other parties also, and there is little doubt that Britain's definite refusal to accede to the above-mentioned demand will be followed immediately by the launching of a vigorous disobedience campaign. As quoted in a Buenos Aires telegram to the Yomiuri, Mahatma Gandhi strongly denounced Anglo-American attempts to forestall and foil the disobedience movement, at the same time pointing out the futility of such repressive measures, once the movement is started.

Self-conceited as she is, Britain is gradually finding that the Indian problem is getting out of her control. There are indications, according to one report to the Asahi from Istanbul, that she is trying to call in the aid of the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking to give India a joint guarantee for Britain's fulfilment of the promise to grant her independence after the war. In this connection, the reports of the impending visits of Wendell Willkie, as President Roosevelt's emissary, and of Chiang Kai-shek to India are regarded as significant. There is also a report that Dr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special emissary to Chungking, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stillwell, American Chief of Staff of Chungking forces, are expected to visit India soon.

India learned to her cost what it was to rely on British words. In the former World War, India made very heavy sacrifices for the sake of Britain, and for her valuable contribution to the Allied cause, she was given in 1917 a definite pledge by Edwin Samuel Montague, the then Secretary of State for India, that complete self-government would be granted India after the war, but nothing has since been done to redeem this promise despite India's persistent demand for its fulfilment. India is certainly not so naive as to be taken with the same bait again.

As to Japan's attitude toward India or India's aspirations, it has often been formally proclaimed. In the course of his recent speech in Osaka, for instance, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, after describing how earnestly Japan is pushing the work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia and how gladly all peoples in the Southern Regions are cooperating with her declared: "What this situation in Greater East Asia indicates to the far-sighted leaders of India who have long aspired to realize India for the Indians need not be reiterated here. As was generally expected, the leading figures of India, refusing to be coaxed by cajolery or to submit to the oppressive measures which are Britain's habitual methods, have become spiritually independent of Britain and are now demanding the withdrawal of the insatiably despotic British influence from India. That Japan will not be stinting in extending support and cooperation to India for the realization of her age-long aspiration is as it has been repeatedly declared. Control over India has always constituted the basis of the existence of the British Empire. Therefore, Japan, determined as she is to crush the United States and Britain, cannot permit the Anglo-American influence to remain in India."

These assurances by the Japanese Premier and the establishment of the new Central Administrative Organ in Burma with Dr. Ba Maw as Chief Administrator, just announced, are evidently producing their effects on the Indian mind. No matter how fine the promise which Britain gives to India may be, its fulfilment of necessity waits on Allied victory. Is there any possibility of Allied victory, however? There is no gainsaying the fact that Allied prospects of victory which have never been bright have become decidedly gloomy of late.

India stands at the parting of the ways at present, and courage and decision have never been more strongly required in Indian leaders than at present. If they fail to rise to the occasion and let slip the present golden opportunity for realizing their age-long aspiration, they will surely earn the odium of having done the Indian people a serious injustice, for India's hopes will then be shattered forever.

Torii, or Sacred Gate to Shrine and Temple

Believe it or not, there are 800 myriads of deities in Takamagahara, or the Plain of High Heaven, in the Hyuga Province in Kyushu . . . according to Japanese mythology. Of these, 3,032 are enshrined in 111,397 Shinto shrines found throughout Japan, it is said. In addition to these shrines, there are in the land 71,392 Buddhist temples, according to the statistics in 1929.

Each of these Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples has invariably a torii (sacred gate), or two or more, which stand across the main approach to its Holy of Holies. Therefore, the torii are almost omnipresent in the land and in most cases they lend charm to the scenic beauty of the sacred precincts of temple and shrine. A traveler to the Nikko district will not fail to see it on the shore of Lake Chuzenji. In Ise Bay near Toba there are famed "wedded rocks," the larger of which is surmounted with the torii. Next comes the example of torii standing in the sea. This is that of Itsukushima Shrine in the Inland Sea. Indeed, no one will deny that the splendid views of Itsukushima presented by the harmonious combination of the old shrine partly on the beach, green pine-trees in the island and the calm blue water of the sea is much enhanced by the giant red torii seemingly floating on the sea. Another interesting example of torii is found in Aichi Prefecture. This stands across a long wide bridge.

Historically speaking, the wooden torii with a pair of its upright, circular pillars first appeared in the history of shrine architecture in this country. But influenced later by the architectural style of Buddhist temples, various different kinds of torii began to be constructed. Stone and iron were also used as the material for torii and some were painted red and some decorated with metal clasps.

The biggest wooden torii now existing in Japan is that of Itsukushima Shrine which has a height of above 16 meters. Yasukuni Shrine on the Kudan hill in Tokyo has two great torii, one casted and the other of stone.

Musical Insects of Japan

The Mushi-uri or insect seller is one of the most interesting and welcome features of the summer season in Japan. He carries cages of different singing insects. He does not need to advertise his wares, as his insects give forth a pleasant but sometimes quite noisy chorus of singing.

As the summer season approaches, the Mushi-uri makes his appearance on street corners. He sometimes comes in the daytime, but more often he appears at night, because many of his insects sing only after dusk. The people of Japan are great lovers of the singing insects, and have developed the difficult art of raising these insects. Some varieties require very particular care in raising.

About 250 years ago one Chuzo, who had a little greengrocery store in Yedo, one night caught several Suzumushi (Homoeogryllus Japonicus) on his way home. He kept these insects at home and fed them daily with cucumbers, egg plants and other vegetables. As they sang beautifully, the neighbors came to listen to their singing every evening. Soon his insects became famous, and people came from distant places to hear his insects sing. Encouraged, Chuzo started to catch more insects and raise them. Finally he dropped the business of greengrocery and became an insect man. He subsequently became the most famous insect man in Yedo, and he studied the method of raising and caring for those tiny singing insects. He was the pioneer insect man, and was soon followed by many others. Thus the profession of insect selling was started in the country.

In Japan, singing insects are called insects of autumn, but that is because, according to the lunar calendar, they sing in autumn. Under the solar calendar, however, they sing in summer, although some varieties sing until late in autumn.

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN INTERNATIONAL LAW STUDIED

Ships on High Seas Are No Longer Considered as "Floating Territory of State"

By THOMAS BATY
(Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

A subsidiary, but closely connected, development is the diminishing respect accorded to the national flag. Great Britain, which nearly went to war with the United States in 1861 because of the seizure of belligerent envoys on board the Trent, found plenty of plausible excuses for seizing a dozen ordinary Germans on board the Asama Maru in 1940. The vital principle of the sanctity of the neutral flag had been in the interim destroyed: it had been replaced by a lawyer's wrangle about legality. Fifty years ago, few would have been found to contradict the broad and plain principle that ships were territory. Even when intercepted for carriage of contraband or breach of blockade no interference with their packages or bales could be permitted: they must, in case of suspicion, be sent up for trial, and condemned, if condemned at all, on their own papers and statements. For they were regarded as floating portions of the national territory. Is that so any longer? Quite the contrary. The plain and simple principle of assimilation to territory is now maintained by nobody. Instead we get a tissue of elaborate circumstances in which a friendly vessel may be seized, controlled or even summarily sunk. This amounts in practice to a reversal of the old rule which proclaimed their safety as a fraction of friendly territory. It will always be easy to "sink first and argue afterwards." Again, this development may be right or wrong, beneficent or unfavorable: my point is that it is impossible to ignore it. The sentiment of complete immunity is gone, and it is useless to deny the fact.

Compare the utterances of statesmen of the past with the complaisance of the present day. Cavour who was considered to know something about the intercourse of nations, could rest his whole argument in a celebrated case on the fact that—"The Cagliari, on the high seas, was a fraction of Piedmontese territory." Lord Lyndhurst, an English Lord Chancellor, took it as a matter of course that "a merchant ship is part of the country to which she belongs." And, long before that, President Monroe wrote: "That the vessels of a nation are considered a part of its territory (with the exception of the belligerent right only), is a principle too well established to be brought into discussion." And the belligerent right was a right of trial before a judge.

The excellently drafted Prussian Prize Regulations of 1864, countersigned by Bismarck and von Roon among others, show that the destruction of neutral prizes was a thing not thought of. In the last resort, the captor is to "take such measures as will best conduce to the preservation of the vessel and of the cargo." Few would consider that to be his ultimate duty today.

Getting Used to It

So, Palmerston in 1862 declared in Parliament: "We have lately maintained, even in the risk of war, that a merchant ship is part of our territory." (See Aegidi, Frei Schiff unter Feindes Flagge, p. 118). But in 1912 the British, who had been so excited in 1862 over the Trent, betrayed no indignation whatever when Turks were taken out of the Arabia in the Red Sea by Italians: and in 1916, the Americans showed themselves very nonchalant on the occasion of the sinking of the U.S. W. P. Frye: in fact they were infinitely more excited by the destruction of the belligerent Lusitania (for which there was much to be said in justification). Nor had the British been much moved when the Russians had sunk the Knight Commander, Hipsang, Ikhona and Saint Kilda ten years before in the Eastern Seas. They only wrote polite notes to St. Petersburg. The fact is, people were getting used to it.

The writer, in 1905, confronted by the Russian violence of that year, could write in a letter to the press (July 4): "Blockades, for instance, have never been maintained, and the wildest dreams of a politician have never fancied them maintainable, by the simple process of sinking every ship that ventures to approach the blockaded port." But in 1915, only ten years later, the "wild dream" became an actual fact of history. The British illegalities, in capturing cargoes of all descriptions including food in transit to neutral ports, led inevitably to the counter-proclamation by Germany of "zones of war" into which ships entered at their peril. And in 1938 we see the whole idea of the territorial character of neutral ships emphatically repudiated by the highest tribunal of the British Empire. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council actually held, in Chung Chi Cheung's case (see Amer. Journ. Int. Law, XXXV, p. 376), that a foreign man-of-war in British waters was not outside British jurisdiction, and could be supposed to have implicitly submitted to it, so as to enable a person to be tried in a British court for acts committed on board. The territorial character of a ship, once accepted as an axiom, was treated in that case as a dangerous and meaningless fiction. It only meant that foreign vessels have various undefined privileges. The immunity of the neutral flag had accordingly by that time "sunk from a patriotism to a proposition."

Neutrals no Longer Favored

Connected with these developments noted above is the fact that a hundred years ago the world looked upon belligerents as a nuisance. As Bismarck put it: "War is a wild teacher, and anything which helps to keep him off is so much clear gain." The world was conceived of as an orderly and peaceful place, and there was a general disposition to frown upon anyone who interfered with it by starting a disturbance on the world's highway. The inclination was strongly in favor of restricting belligerent rights, and of extending favor to neutrals. Now, it is the neutral who is the nuisance. The first germ of encroachment on neutral supremacy was the American perverted doctrine of continuous voyage, which let in suspicions of future intention, and (as an inevitable consequence) for the first time let in captors' evidence. This doctrine, applied in 1863, emptied the Declaration of Paris of 1856 of all meaning—for the belligerent could seize what he wanted by calling it contraband. It took half a century to make this clear—but whereas W. E. Hall justifiably remarked in 1880, these American decisions "would probably now find no supporters even in their own country," their principle of continuous voyage, captor's evidence, and imputations of intention, is universally accepted today. Once more, it is beside the point to argue whether the modern view of concession to belligerents is to be welcomed or to be reprobated. The point is that public opinion has obviously changed, and accepts what it had rejected.

The American cases were few, and although the British Government protested against them, it allowed the claims of the British merchants whose property had been condemned to be swamped in the general settlement between Britain and the United States arrived at by a mixed commission at Washington. The fact is that the British Admiralty realized what a splendid weapon the American Prize Courts had put into the hands of a strong naval Power. In 1900 they tried to wield it in the face of Germany, and interfered with German ships on the allegation that although they were bound for a Portuguese port, their cargoes were meant for the hostile Transvaal. It was still a little too early, and the attempt failed. Germany had to be compensated. It was left for Russia, in 1904-5, to bring the weapon into full effect. Cotton and corn were called contraband: suspicions of ultimate intentions were invoked; captors' evidence was freely admitted. Britain and America protested—protested strongly. But their hands were tied. Russia could say to Britain "1900" and to America "1863"—and they had no reply. Now, the new principle seems secure, little as Japan desired its adoption. As an island State, she desired the freedom of the seas, and the unchallenged security of her communications. But now, as the strongest naval Power, she is fortunately in a position to take the benefit of new belligerent rights which she never struggled to secure.

Sinking of Neutral Vessels

One reason why public opinion has become comparatively indifferent to the destruction of neutral ships is the frequency with which vessels, neutral and belligerent alike, are exposed anyhow to indiscriminating destruction by mines. The first instance of a general sowing of contact mines was one of the startling incidents of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. If anybody was entitled to sow mines broadcast with a view of protecting their homeland, it was the Japanese. But it was the Czarists who did it. Navigation was made unsafe for years in these waters, and it is estimated that something like five hundred Chinese junkmen lost their lives in consequence. The Hague Conference of 1907 tried to render innocuous a practice which was so clearly a danger to humanity. But, like all congresses and conferences, leagues and "talking shops," it put its trust in pleasant phrases. Instead of declaring boldly and bluntly against the use of contact (i.e. indiscriminate) mines, sown to drift about on the world's highway, it conceded that they might be used, if they were such as to become harmless in an hour, or if the belligerent had them already in stock, or if their objective was not intercept commercial shipping. Like all paper securities, this hesitating pronouncement did not produce any real safety. It only provided a lawyer's wrangle as to whether the conditions had been complied with—and as to what the mine-layers' intentions were!

And so the beginning of the World War in 1914 was marked by the denial of neutral access to wide areas of sea, designated war zones, and rendered unsafe by contact mines. In such circumstances it is often impossible to say which belligerent did the damage, as seems to have been the case with the Terukuni Maru: nor is it easy to force a belligerent to admit that his reprisals against his law-breaking enemy must not be such as to damage his friend: that Retorsio non est nisi adversus eum qui ipse damnum dedit ac deinde patitur, non vero adversus communem amicum. Consequently, the world accepts one more scene of destruction: the more readily as scenes of destruction are becoming so familiar.

"L'appetit," as we said, "vient en mangeant" and the sinking of neutral vessels when convenient to a belligerent would no longer meet with much reprobation. It was sanctioned by the Declaration of London: and the only result of such an act would be a lawyer's argument as to the exact limits of justification for it. The failure of the world to deal forcibly with the Russian acts of 1904 was the opening wedge.

So-called de facto Recognition

A practice sprang up about the time of the last World War or a little earlier, of affecting to accord to new governments a qualified recognition under the name of de facto governments or states. This practice had the capital defect of leaving it quite uncertain what the restrictions on the powers of such states and governments were. It thus attempted to introduce into international affairs a disturbing, incalculable factor. Nobody could know, for instance, whether such a half-recognized government could pledge the credit of its territory, or claim for its envoys equality with those of normal States. It can scarcely be said that this practice has become an accepted institution of the law of nations, for the simple reason that it is not a definite practice at all. It is an attempt to deny the effects of recognition, but to deny them in so uncertain a fashion, and to so inconclusive a result, that it merely amounts to attaching an uncomplimentary epithet to particular governments with which diplomatic relations have been established. In the orthodox theory, a de facto government is a de jure one. The only question is, has a certain community a government which has become free from all substantial attempts of any former government to reduce it to obedience? If it has not, it ought not to be "recognized": if it has, it is entitled ot the full position of a recognized state. The only accurate use of the term de facto is to denote, not a state, or the government of a state, but a community which is trying, by revolt, to become a state: the so-called "de facto belligerent." Such a community is never allowed to send official missions, to issue exequaturs to consuls or to enter into any official relations whatever with other countries. Its "belligerency" is recognized only because necessity dictates that the persons temporarily in control of an area will certainly exercise forcible acts of which the temporary legitimacy must be admitted and for which the persons previously in control cannot be held responsible. It implies nothing more. But the attempt to impose

(Continued on Page 5)

PROGRAM FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BIG MERCHANT FLEET SET

Japanese Vessels Prepared to Meet All Transportation Requirements of Greater East Asia Sphere

By KOICHI HIRAI
(From the Kaizo)

Two years before the volleys were exchanged on the China continent in September 1931, far-seeing Japanese shipbuilders were busily engaged in the construction of fast ocean-going vessels. Other nations, on the other hand, were struggling against the strong uncontrollable currents of the business depression and decline in foreign trade, with the result that their harbors were clogged with freighters and tramp ships moored to their berths.

The contrast was remarkable. While the leaders of the foreign nations racked their brains for a panacea which would revive foreign commerce, Japanese ships were proudly cruising 10,000 miles over sea water from Yokohama to New York, their hulls chock full of cargoes for distant markets. They returned with supplies for the furnaces of our industries which were working night and day to replenish the needs of the Government in its struggles on the continent.

Puts Economic Pressure

Since the Manchurian Incident, the Anglo-Americans who feared that the Japanese were making progressive inroads on the continent of Asia began to put economic pressure on the Japanese. The lifting of the tariff walls for the countries in the British Empire was designed to prevent the infiltration of Japanese products. Instigating India, England had it stop the importation of goods from Japan but the answer of the cotton spinning industry in Japan was to stop its purchases of Indian cotton. When Australia, truckling to the favor of England, demanded that Australian wool must not be used for products which are to be manufactured and exported abroad, Japan replied: "Fine, we'll stop buying your wool." Instead, the agents of the Japanese industries went to America for the needed cotton, to South Africa, South America for their wool supply. The reason Japan was able to do this was due to the fact that Japan had already a large, independent merchant marine, making it unnecessary for her to rely on Britain for bottoms.

Thus at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, Japanese ships transported troops to the coasts of China, and were instrumental in helping the Japanese military campaigns. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, the situation was different. At the opening of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan had only 170,000 tons of shipping and in 1904, only 500,000 tons. With only this limited amount of bottoms, it was necessary for Japan to charter foreign ships to carry on her commerce with the neutral and friendly nations and even hire ships to carry on her coastal trade. These foreign ships were available at that time only because America and Britain were then on the side of Japan in the military struggle.

Different Situation in 1931

The situation was radically different in 1931. The Anglo-Americans were resorting to all kinds of stratagems in order to make Japan's economic progress more difficult. Then, with the outbreak of the European War, the British found that the German submarines and Luftwaffe were sinking many of their ships, with the result that they had to call back their vessels in East Asian waters for service in the home waters. But Japan was not caught unprepared for this exigency. Japan had already enough vessels to take care of her commercial activities in East Asia without having to rely on chartered ships. She also had a surplus tonnage for transports. The fast, sleek ships, laden with Japanese troops, made it possible for the soldiers to make a series of landings on the coast of the enemy countries.

With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the struggle against the old world order advocated by the Anglo-Saxons, which, in effect, sought to keep the European countries as numerous and divided as possible and to keep the Asiatic countries in a state of slavery, preventing Japan from becoming stronger, is now being fought. The scientific and technical progress in the last decades since the first World War has been like a sledge hammer tearing down the framework of the old world order. Several phenomena may be pointed out to substantiate this statement.

First, oil began to replace coal as the most important source of fuel. In 1914, the annual world production of oil amounted to 56,602,000 tons but in 1940, it was 297,267,000 tons or a five-fold increase. At the time of the first World War, the navies of the world began to use oil in their ships, with the result that the cruising and fighting power of the ships was increased. Furthermore, this change in the utilization of oil for coal was noticed among the world's merchant fleets. In 1914, only 3.2 per cent were using heavy oil as fuel but by 1939, the rate had gone up to 53.6 per cent. This change in fuel was to increase the speed of the merchant vessels of the world.

Automobile Industry

Secondly, there was a phenomenal development of the automobile manufacturing industry. In 1914, the number of cars which rolled off the assembly plants in the United States totaled 569,054 cars but in 1929, the peak of prosperity in America, the number was 5,358,414 cars while the other countries of the world produced 6,287,552. This increase in the production of cars brought in its wake fierce competition between the automobile and railway industries and also had a tremendous effect on revolutionizing the farming industry. The mechanization of farms created soon an over-production of farm products.

In the field of armaments, tanks were created as well as armored cars, thus making it possible to carry on war on a bigger scale.

The manufacture of aircraft had the effect of not only cutting down the distance between the countries, but also the area that must be defended in case of war. England thus lost its character of security for she was now vulnerable from the air and the defense of the Japanese mainland extended over the Japan Sea to farther points.

In the electrical field, the following changes were noticable in the United States and Japan. While in the former, there was a three-fold increase in the production of electric power in the last 25 years, there was a ten-fold in Japan for the same period. The lack of water-power in England is the reason for the decline of her industries and conversely, the plentiful supply in Japan was to be the cause for the sudden advancement of the enterprises here.

These various phenomena were to create an over-production of commodities in the world, with the resultant race for world markets. The development in armaments started the movement to obtain and secure raw materials for the armament industry. Thus were the forces which brought about this war engendered and the forces which will bring the destruction of the old world order.

At the special session of the Imperial Diet, a law was passed for the construction of a merchant fleet. The law provides for the building of passenger ships and special ships with the permission of the Government. The order for the construction of these standard type ships is to be given out by the Industrial Equipment Management Corporation.

In the Periodicals

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XI, No. 7, July, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Leading articles: The Modern Law of Nations by Thomas Baty, Their Latest Diplomatic Burlesque by Katsuji Inahara, Our Popular Soldier-Statesman Abe by Rikuro Takagi, The "Democracies" Go West by Richard Banzai, President Roosevelt's "Freedom" War by Masatoshi Matsushita, Modern Architecture of Japan by Hideto Kishida, The Evolution of Japanese Designs by Tamezo Osumi, and The Historic Fall of Singapore by Naosada Takabatake. As usual, the magazine is featured by March of Events, Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviews, Chronicle of Current Events (May 21-June 20, 1942), and Documentary Material.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XII, No. 13 dated July 30, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: Our Invincible Navy, and Eagles of the Sea, Impressive War Record. A pictorial section under the title of "War in Pictures" is highly attractive.